State Library

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 11.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1855.....NO. 40.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
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Advertisements, upon which the number of insertion not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charge 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, whole sale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

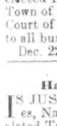
INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

DAVIS & BUNTING,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, North Water st., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 20.—25-tf.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

FRANKLIN HOTEL,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having taken chare of the Franklin Hotel, near the Rail Road Depot, beg leave to inform the public that their Table and Rooms shall be well furnished, to all who may call on them.
JAMES ORRELL,
Nov. 24, 1854—12-tf G. W. CROOM.

THOS. H. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodelled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

C. I. OATES' HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to the public for former patronage, and asks the continuance of the same. He assures them that there shall be no pains spared in making them comfortable—that his House shall be equa lto any on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad. Also, a Livery, with a sufficient quantity of provinder, at all times—with good Hacks and Horses, for the accommodation of passengers, from Warsaw to Fayetteville, or any other place to which they may wish to be carried, in the State. C. I. OATES.
Warsaw, August 14th, 1854 291-1t—50-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, Wilmington, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale and inspection to all given to him in care. Office on Water Street, opposite Hall's and Nutt's Buildings.
Nov. 24th, 1854 12-tf

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
Front Street, next door to the Presbyterian Church.
MISS RAITT, late of New York, would respectfully inform the Ladies that her Spring styles of rich and fashionable MILLINERY is now ready for inspection.
Orders from Ladies in the country strictly attended to and executed at short notice. An early call and patronage is solicited.
A large lot of new TRIMMINGS, and various fancy articles, will be sold cheap.
Wilmington, March 30, 1855. 30-3m.

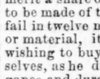
TO TURPENTINE MAKERS!
THE Subscriber having located himself at Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge, is prepared to purchase Turpentine delivered at his landing, at Wilmington prices, less the difference of Freight.
JNO. S. JAMES.
May 6th, 1854 206-1t-36-tf

H. HARBAUGH,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is prepared to execute PLANS of every description—such as State and Court Houses, Banks, Prisons, &c. Also, Churches, Cottages, and other public and private edifices, Brides, Roofs, &c. &c., all with Specifications and Contracts made for the same.
Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention, and Plans drawn and sent to any part of the country at short notice.
Jan. 29th, 1855. 20-6m

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 52-tf

General Notices.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 12, 1854—36-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of the latest styles of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale at reduced prices; among which may be found—Rockaways and Coachees, with and without patent couplings, Dunam's Buggies, Waggons, Sulkies, &c.; also, all kinds of Harness. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner.
Also, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Hames, Trunks, Vallices, Carpet Bags, &c.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, all kinds of Carriage Trimmings. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb 3, 1854. 22tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, WARRANTED.—The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER. From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON.
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts. opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
June 30, 1854 43-12m*

LOST.
ON WEDNESDAY LAST, on the Newbern Road, between the Golden Place and Wilmington, a large Black Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing a sealed letter, handed to me by John A. Avirett, Esq., at Jacksonville, on Tuesday last, (the address not recollected); one Note against Willis Webb, of Onslow county, for $27, dated the 9th or 10th of November, 1853, in favor of the subscriber or Fulton & Price, (not recollected which,); one Note, for $5 50, against John Walton, Jr., in favor of Fulton & Price, dated 16th March, 1853, and one Note against John A. Freshwater, of Onslow county, for about $2 50, (date not recollected,) together with several unreceipted accounts against sundry persons in Onslow county. The makers of the above Notes are forewarned against paying the same to any person except the subscriber or Fulton & Price. The finder will be suitably rewarded by delivering the Book and contents at the Journal " office. A. L. PRICE.
Nov. 9th, 1854

WANTED,
A TEACHER to take charge of Union Academy, located at Harrell's Store, New Hanover County. None need apply without letters of recommendation of a good moral character, and of his capability of imparting a correct knowledge of the English, Latin and Greek languages and Mathematics. For further information apply to the subscriber.
N. H. FENNELL.
Secretary Board of Trustees.
Harrell's Store, Nov. 11., 1854 12-tf

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Harrell's Store, New Hanover Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of KING & MCKINNIE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims upon the firm will present them to Mr. King, and all indebted, will pay the same to him. It is necessary that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. JEREMIAH J. KING.
D. F. McKINNE.
J. J. KING will continue the Butchering business under his own name, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
☞ The highest CASH prices given for good Beef Cattle.
Jan. 5, 1855. 18-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Bladen County.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SPRING TERM, 1855.
ORDERED, That hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Monday, instead of Thursday, as heretofore
Witnesses and others interested will be in attendance on the above day. Teste, KENNETH McLEOD, Clerk.
April 27, 1855 34-tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber wishes to obtain five or six Apprentices to aid him in the Machinist and Architectural business.—Any person or persons desirous to engage in the above business, would do well to apply early, as he has great experience in the business, and will give scientific and practical instructions. For further information address
D. B. JOHNSON.
April 6.—31-4m Harrells' Store, N. H. Co., N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, Bladen County: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1855.
THOS. J. JONES vs. DANIEL MAXWELL. } ATTACHMENT.
In this case it is ordered by the Court that public advertisement, for six weeks, be made for the said Daniel Maxwell to personally be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to replevy the property levied on by virtue of said Attachment, to wit:—"On all the standing timber trees of the dimensions of thirteen inches square, thirty feet from the stump, on four hundred acres, (more or less,) of land in Bladen County, it being a part of a certain tract of land containing one thousand acres, and laying in both Bladen and Columbus Counties, the fee simple of which belongs to Neill Buie, of Bladen County, and also on the rights of the said Daniel Maxwell to cut and carry away the said timber from that part of the said land which lies in Bladen County, for and during the term of the said Maxwell's lease thereon, which expires January 1st, 1859; and likewise on the said Daniel Maxwell's lease, right and interest in and on the aforesaid land and timber trees."
And to plead to, answer and demur to the said Attachment, or final judgment will be rendered against him for the full amount of Plaintiff's claims, and the property levied on sold to pay the same.
Witness F. F. Cumming, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Elizabethtown, the 12th day of May, A. D., 1855.
F. F. CUMMING, C. C. C.
Elizabethtown, N. C., May 12, 1855—37-6t. Pr. adv. $7 4

MASONIC CELEBRATION.
KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 138, of the Ancient Order of York Masons, located at Long Creek, will celebrate their Fourth Anniversary on SATURDAY, June 23d, 1855.
An address will be delivered by Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D.
Brethren of other lodges, and the public at large, are hereby respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Lodge.
May 25, 1855.—48-td M. C. COLLINS, Sec'y.

General Notices.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding vicinity, that, having in their employ at their NEW ESTABLISHMENT, the most skillful workmen to be obtained in the country, they are prepared to furnish TURPENTINE MAKERS, at the shortest notice, with WOODS CELEBRATED ROUND SHAVES, and FARMERS with PLOWS of any and all discriptions, of superior adaptation to SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE, to any thing of the kind ever imported from the NORTH. HORSE SHOEING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.
Wilmington, N. C. L. WOOD & CO.
Jan. 12th, 1855—19-6m North Water Street.

CLEAR THE TRACK.
I HAVE just returned from New York with a large and extensive assortment of goods of almost every description admirably adapted to town or country trade, all of which will be sold very low either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. Country Merchants wishing to purchase small stocks, or persons wanting goods by the piece, would find it to their advantage to give me a call before making their purchases elsewhere, as I am determined to sell, if I can get a chance; my stock consists of Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardwere and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Saddlery, Nails, Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. Come and see for yourselves. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 3d, 1854 9-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
WE are now opening an entirely new and beautiful stock of Spring Goods, which we are offering at greater bargains than ever before known in this city, and to which we most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country.
Our stock of ladies dress goods is complete, and of the most fashionable style; among which may be found Muslins, Barages, De Lanes, Tissues, Challys, French Cambries and Ginghams; with 1,000 pieces of American and English Calicoes,—together with a full stock of Housekeeping and Plantation Goods, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Towellings, Table Cloths, Tickings, Homespuns, Apron Checks, Negro Cloths, blue and white Spun Cotton, &c., &c. Our stock has been purchased since the recent great decline in prices for nett cash, and will be sold to cash buyers at a very slight advance on cost. We would inform our friends that we still adhere to the one price system, that we are willing to show our Goods, and that in no case do we urge a person to buy from us beyond their pleasure.
HEDRICK & RYAN,
April 12.—32-tf. Market street.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Brunswick Co., May 18, 1855.
BENJAMIN LUDLUM vs. M. HOLDEN. } Attachment levied on land and personal property.
It appearing to the satisfaction of me, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County and State aforesaid, that the defendant in the above action is not now an inhabitant of this State—the said defendant is hereby notified to be and appear before me within thirty days from the day hereof, then and there to plead answer or replevy; otherwise judgment will be granted according to law.
JAMES H. PRITCHETT, J. P.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst., his boy JACK. He is 27 years old, about 5 ft. 8 in. high; weighs about 150 lbs; is quick spoken; was raised by Mr. Fred. Barfield, of Sampson County, and recently purchased in Wilmington, of Mr. L. C. King. Said boy will probably take his way to the place he was raised, as he has a wife in the vicinity. The above reward will be paid to any one to lodge him in Wilmington Jail, or at my residence near Moore's Creek Bridge.
May 18, 1855.—37-tf A. J. MOTT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.
Henry Best, Jr. *vs.* John K. Taylor; Original Attachment.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal—a newspaper published in the Town of Wilmington—for six successive weeks, notifying the said John K. Taylor to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Columbus, on the second Monday of August next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.
Witness, N. L. Williamson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, on the second Monday of May, A. D., 1855. N. L. WILLIAMSON, C. C. C.
May 25, 1855. Pr. adv'g $5 38-6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. IN EQUITY.
PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Equity, for the County of New Hanover, made at the late Spring Term, in the cause of James M. Nixon and others, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at Exchange Corner, in the town of Wilmington, on the 12th day of June next, being Tuesday of the week of County Court, the interests of the late Rachael S. Nixon in the following tracts or parcels of land, situated in the County of New Hanover, to wit: An undivided one-tenth part of a tract of land lying in the fork of New Topsail Creek, known by the name of the Shiner Plantation, and containing three hundred acres. Also, an undivided one-tenth part of a tract of land lying on the North side of Mill Creek, and on the South side of Cour's Branch, known as Spring Garden, and containing two hundred and fifty acres. Also, an undivided twentieth part of a tract of land lying on the South-west side of Cour's Branch, on the South side of the main road, containing four hundred acres. Also, an undivided twentieth part of a tract of land lying on the North side of the main road in Ben's Point. A more particular description of these lands will be given at the time of sale.
The terms of sale will be a credit of six and twelve months, and bonds with approved sureties will be required of the purchaser. O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.
May 25, 1855.—38-ts

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
Agent for the sale of Naval Stores, Timber, Lumber, &c.
ALL business intrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention, and the very best market prices obtained.
☞ Office near the Railroad.
May 25, 1855. 38-3m.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS' NOTICE.
WE have now on hand a very large stock of Spring Goods in our line, to which we would respectfully call your attention. Consisting of all the latest styles of Leghorn, Panama, Maracabo, Smitt, Canton, Luton, and Palm Leaf Hats for Men and Boys' wear. Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Infants' Hats and Caps, also, the new Spring styles of Moleskin, Beaver and Soft Hats, French, Felt, &c., with a large and elegant assortment of Scotch and American Gingham Umbrellas, and French and American Walking Canes Having just returned from the Manufactories, where we selected these goods in person, and at *first price*, we feel confident of our ability to compete with any *Northern Jobbing House* as to quality and price of goods. Will our Country friends give us a trial? C. MYERS.
March 9th, 1855.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also establishment in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854 181-tf

FRESH from New York, *per Schr. W. H. Smith*, 25 bbls. L. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 25 bags best old Gov. Java Coffee; 200 bags Table Salt; 5 hhds. of prime Yellow Sugars; low for cash, at
April 6, 1855. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

MONEY WANTED.
THOSE indebted at the Hat Emporium, will please call and settle their Bills, or settle when called on, as funds are necessary for the continuance of business.
Respectfully,
Feb. 9.—23. C. MYERS.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.
Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.
Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.
For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

WILSON INSTITUTE.
MALE DEPARTMENT—Mr. E. W. ADAMS, A. M., with Assistants;
FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Mrs. E. W. ADAMS, with Assistants;
MUSIC—Miss A. M. FERRIS.
TUITION IN THE MALE DEPARTMENT:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session	$7 00
English Grammer and Geography, with above	10 00
Higher Classes	12 00
" " with Languages	$15 to 20 00

TUITION IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT:
The same as in the Male.
EXTRA CHARGES:

On Piano	$17 00
Use of Instrument	3 00
On Guitar	17 00
Use of Instrument	2 00

The third session will commence on Monday, July 9th, 1855.
The buildings are large and commodious, the location healthy, the water pure, and the institution in a flourishing condition.
Board (everything included) can be had at from $9 to $10 per month, in good families. By order,
May 4, 1855.—35-3m B. H. BARDIN, Sec'y.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!
Valuable Land, &c., for Sale.
WILL be sold on Wednesday, June 20th, 1855, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of) that desirable portion of Onslow County known as Snead's Ferry. This place has on it all that heart can wish; it has cleared land enough to yield over 200 bbls. of corn per year; and as to fish and oysters and the like it cannot be excelled in the State. It has upon it a good dwelling-house, store, warehouse, and all other buildings usually on a place of the kind. It is the spot for a man to make a fortune in a short time, as the situation is extremely well adapted for shipping produce. It is on New River, about 5 miles from the ocean, and about 40 miles from the great mart of North Carolina, Wilmington. It also can be made one of the best Mullett and Herring fisheries to be found. In short, it is the place for a man of business, (either married or single.) The premises will be disposed of at private sale, before the 20th June, if any wish to purchase. Also, at the same time will be sold Household and Kitchen furniture, Bacon, Hogs, 1 Horse and Buggy, &c., &c. Terms made easy.
MANSON & FULLER.
Snead's Ferry, Onslow Co., May 25, 1855.—[38-3t

POSITION OF MR. TOOMBS.—It is well understood that Mr. Toombs, like Mr. Stephens, is utterly opposed to the Know Nothings; and we learn his views will soon be communicated to the public through the medium of the press. The flower of the old Whig party will agree with these distinguished party leaders in their opposition to secret political societies, and intolerant religious tests; and though we still believe that the great mass of the Whigs are connected with the Order, we have no doubt that the best men among them will be found fighting against it. In the next campaign, Know-Nothingism will be the prime issue before the people, and call them by what name you please, Know-Nothings and Anti Know Nothings will be the parties who fight the battles.—*Georgia Tel.*

The census of 1850 shows that the oldest person living in the United States was 140. This person was an Indian woman, residing in North Carolina. In the same State was an Indian aged 125, a negro woman 111, two black females 110 each, one mulatto male 120, and several white males and females aged from 106 to 114. In the parish of Lafayette, Louisiana, was a female black, aged 120. In several of the States there were found persons, white and black, aged from 110 to 115. There were in the United States in 1850, 2,555 persons over 100 years. This shows that about one person in 9,000 will be likely to live to that age. There are now about 20,000 persons in the United States who were living when the Declaration of Independence was signed, in 1776. They must necessarily be about 80 years old now, in order to have lived at that time. The French census of 1851 shows only 102 persons over 100 years old; though their total population was near 36,000,000. Old age is, therefore, attained among us much more frequently than in France.

From the Carolinian
Discussion at Lumberton.
MR. YATES:—The candidates for Congress in this district addressed the people of Robeson County in Lumberton, on Tuesday last. A very large audience was in attendance, and gave both the speakers a patient and impartial hearing.
Mr. Reid made the opening speech, and I am informed by gentlemen who heard him in other places in the district, that this effort was as good if not a little better than his previous efforts. He evidently showed that if his cause was a bad one he was too well skilled as a lawyer and a politician not to make the best of it. He complained that the press in the district was against him—that he was misrepresented by it, and if those of his fellow citizens who had never enjoyed the pleasure of seeing him would only believe what was said about him, they would think he was either a wild beast or at least anything but a human being. He complained of various charges that had been made against him, such as that his love of office was greater than his love of country—that he was a spurious democrat—that he was a whig—and last, but worst of all, that he was a know-nothing. In answer to the first, that he loved office, he stated that he had never been lucky enough to get one—that he desired (as every member of the bar would be pleased to do) to be elected one of the Judges of our Superior Court, but that the President of the United States has no office within his gift that he would accept! He referred to an editorial in the North Carolinian, in which he was charged with being a sp

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1855.

FOR CONGRESS:
WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., of Cumberland.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We learn from the *Observer*, that the annual meeting of this Company was held at Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 31st ult. John D. Star, Esq., held the proxy of the State. All the old directors were re-elected.

The amount of tolls for the year has been $11,687 56, (being 10 per cent. on the amount of freights earned by the boats on the river, viz: $116,075 60.) The previous year the freights were $100,674 44. Increase of freights for 1855, $15,398 16. Whilst there has been so large an increase of freights, the tolls collected by the Company are less by $897 12, in consequence of a reduction of the tolls from 12½ to 10 per cent. on amount of freights. The freights down the river have increased $10,163 97, while the freights *up* have decreased $1,419 51. The expenditures for work on the river during the year, were $3,504 05. The dividends were 10 per cent on the capital stock. The *Observer* says:

Among the items of freight the following are the most prominent:

DOWN.

6,065 bales Cotton.
3,348 " Domestics
20,225 bbls. Flour,
1,258 " Copper Ore. (returns incomplete.)
45,884 " Naval Stores, " "
3,353 bundles paper, " "

UP.

45,454 bushels Salt.
383 hhds. Sugar
1,696 " Molasses.
10,374 bbls. of all kinds.
7,526 bags Coffee.
655½ tons Bar Iron.
1,973 casks Lime, (returns incomplete.)
21,808 bushels Grain, " "
5,162 bags Guano, " "

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD MEETING.—We learn that the attendance at the meeting held last evening, at the Upper Railroad Bridge, was not large in numbers, but composed of such as were fully alive to the importance of the work. Speeches were made by Dr. F. J. Hill, Thos. D. Meares, and A. H. VanBokkelen, Esqrs.

The next meeting will be held at the "Oaks," (Dry Pond,) to-morow (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

The polls will be opened, we believe, on next Thursday week, the 14th inst., when the voters of the town will decide whether the town shall subscribe two hundred thousand dollars to the road. It requires a majority of two-thirds of the votes polled, to authorize the Commissioners to make the subscription.—*Daily Journal, 5th inst.*

Mr. Kerr's Letter.

We publish to-day the letter of Hon. John Kerr, Representative in the last Congress from the 5th District of this State, to the Editor of the Observer. We prefer to give the letter in extenso, in order that our K. N. Whig cotemporaries shall not have the pleasure of accusing us of publishing garbled extracts to suit political ends. We are not sure that Mr. Kerr is justifiable in placing W. K. Lane, Esq., on the Know-Nothing list. Mr. L. has, if we mistake not, refused to be run as a candidate for Congress by the dark-lantern party of his district. This act of his, one would suppose, ought to have been sufficient inducement to Mr. Kerr not to have connected his (Mr. L.'s) name with the disorganizers of the Democratic party. There are other portions of the letter which we do not approve of, and might well be omitted, but we give it at length for reasons expressed above.—We respectfully commend Mr. K.'s letter to the Editors of the *Herald* and the *Commercial*. They should, at least, be as liberal as we have been, and allow their patrons a chance to read it.

The Virginia Election.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th inst., says that returns are in from all the counties except Wyoming, which generally gives about 20 Whig majority. The five counties heard from since the publication of our table, on Friday last, give a majority to Mr. Wise of 25, which, added to his previous majority, makes his present majority stand 10,184. In our issue of Friday next we expect to give the full vote of all the counties in the State, with such corrections as the official returns received, in the meantime, may suggest. Mr. Wise's majority will be about 10,000.

We have gained 23 members of the Legislature, and lost 17. This gives us a majority of 48 in the next Legislature.

Of the thirteen members of Congress elected, twelve are Democrats—one district (Mr. Lewis's) still to be heard from. The Know Nothings are claiming the election of their candidate (Mr. Carlile,) but the election is so close that it is believed the result will not be known until the official returns shall be counted.

Later from Havana.

The steamer Black Warrior arrived at New York on Saturday last from Havana, with dates to the 28th ult. All was quiet throughout Cuba, and business was improving. The steamer Fulton was the only U. S. vessel at Havana. The Princeton and Cyane were cruising off San Antonia. The steamer San Jacinto was at Matanzas, and the sloop-of-war Jamestown was at Key West.

The political prisoners, who were still detained at Havana, would probably be sentenced to the galleys in Africa.

The small-pox and yellow-fever did not appear to be spreading to any considerable extent.

A royal order has been published for the establishment of a joint stock bank at Havana, with a capital of $3.000,000

Sugars were firm at previous rates. Molasses was scarce, and held at 3¼ a 3½ reals.

Exchange rates had improved. Sterling 8¼ a 9 premium; New York 2½ a 3½ dis.

CHOLERA IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Board of Health of New Orleans have declared the cholera to be raging in that city as an epidemic. A despatch of the 30th ult., says that there was 200 deaths from the disease during the previous week.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Gorden, had his left hand and part of the arm so badly injured, on Saturday last, while engaged in firing the cannon in honor of the Virginia election, that amputation was rendered necessary. It appears that when the accident happened, it was not the proper time for firing, and that the man was intoxicated. His eyes were also badly burnt, and fears are entertained for the safety of the sight. The amputation was performed by Dr. Thomas, assisted by Drs. Dickson and Holden. The arm was taken off a little below the elbow.

☞ The Black River Watchman and Sumter Banner have been merged into one, and will hereafter be known by the title of the "Southern Watchman." Messrs. Gilbert and Richardson, Proprietors; J. S. Richardson, Jr., A. A. Gilbert, and J. R. Haynesworth, Esqrs., Editors.

☞ The meeting at the Dry Pond last night, was very fully attended, as we learn from gentlemen who were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. It is believed by the friends of the town subscribtion, that as the matter becomes more fully understood, the objection to the measure decreases. Several speeches were made last night in favor of subscription.

The next meeting will take place at the Court House, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

Daily Journal, 7th inst.

☞ The Know Nothing National Convention met in Philadelphia on Monday last. It is reported that 110 delegates were in attendance from all parts of the Union. From the dispatches in the papers, it appears, as was to have been expected, that their meetings are secret. It was ascertained, however, that the Convention was held in the Assembly building on Tenth and Chesnut Streets. Nothing was known, outside, of their proceedings, except from rumors which had been put in circulation to the effect that the Massachusetts delegation were not admitted on account of their refusal to adopt the *third degree*, to stand by the Union at all hazards. This is, however, mere rumor, and no doubt put out for effect.—The third degree plank of their platform has already been published in this paper.

NEW HAVEN ELECTION.—A municipal election was had in New Haven, Connecticut, on Monday last. A private letter to a gentleman here, says that the democrats carried their whole Ticket, electing Judge Blackman, Mayor.

In Norwich, Connecticut, on the same day, a despatch says that at their City Election, Wm. L. Brewer, democrat, on the largest vote ever given in that city, was elected Mayor by over two hundred majority, and every candidate on the democratic ticket for Alderman, Common Council, Clerk, Sheriff, &c., was elected by about the same majority. The Know-Nothing majority in the town last April was over three hundred.

☞ Capt. Brown, of the Schr. Ann Maria, picked up on the beach, between Lockwoods Folly and Shallotte, on Saturday last, a junk bottle, labelled "look inside." When opened it was found to contain the following note:—"Ship Wm. Witherle, of Castine, Me., Atwood, Master, lat. 31 N., long. 80 W., from N. Orleans for Liverpool, 9 days out, April 13th, 1855. Please notice where this is found."

One Week Later from Europe.

The Steamship Africa, arrived at Halifax on the 5th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult.—The commercial news by this arrival is important. Cotton has further advanced ¼d per lb. with an active demand. Breadstuffs unchanged, and the crops promising. See commercial head for markets.

The advices by this arrival are interesting and important.

The Vienna conferences are to be re-opened.

A secret expedition is preparing in the Crimea for some important enterprise.

The siege of Sebastopol is unchanged, the place still remaining impregnable to the assaults of the allies.

Gen. Pellissier, the new French commander-in-chief, contemplates making an attack on the Russians in open field.

The motion of a want of confidence in the ministry made in the British Parliament was unsuccessful.

The latest intelligence from the Crimea says that in an engagement before the Flagstaff Battery the French destroyed the Russian works.

The Vienna conferences were expected to have been opened on Monday, the 28th ult.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES TO BE RESUMED.—On the 20th of May, Count Buol had an interview with Lord Westmoreland and Count Bourgeny, and suggested that the members of the late Conference meet again. The French and English Ministers could not give any reply, but it was understood that if they assent, Count Buol, on the part of Austria, would again attempt to arrange the third point.

The Berlin papers report that the Austrian mediatory proposals are that Russia and Turkey settle between themselves the number of ships each shall keep in the Black Sea—England and France to keep each two ships therein—Turkey to undertake not to enter into any treaty with Russia, unless first submitted to France and England.

According to the Vienna papers the conferences would be re-opened. A meeting would be held on the 26th without the Russian plenipotentiaries, and another on the 28th, at which those functionaries would be present.

Lord Palmerston's explanations in Parliament, in regard to this matter, indicates that the meetings above referred to would be preliminary only.

AUSTRIA.—An Austrian envoy was to leave immediately for Frankfort to urge the immediate mobilization of the German Federal forces.

It is reported that Austria sent secret circulars to all the German Courts, insisting that each shall specify distinctly the line of conduct they mean to follow.

FROM THE CRIMEA.—General Pellissier's appointment to the command of the French forces proves to be immensely popular, and operations on a great scale are confidently hoped for soon. It was surmised that Pelissier would make a bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army.

It is said that Omer Pacha had offered to take and hold Simpheropol with his Turkish troops if the French support his advances.

The secret expedition which was recalled from Restsch is reported to have again sailed—destination unknown.

The recent arrival of three French divisions makes the allies' force about 200,000 men—say French troops 120,000; English 30,000; Turks 40,000, and Sardinia 11,000.

SEVERE BATTLE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—General Pellissier telegraphs under date of May 24 as follows:

"A very lively combat against our most important position lasted all of last night, but we obtained complete success. The Russian loss was enormous and ours considerable."

The Patrie gives some further information of the affair. The French attacked the Russian entrenched camp near the Quarantine bastion on the night of the 22d, and again on the night of the 23d, and carried it by assault.

The Latest.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The Moniteur says a despatch from General Pellissier, dated May 25th, yesterday, states that the French occupied the large *place d'armie* between the central bastion and the sea shore. The enemy having suffered enormous losses the preceding day, ceded their ground more easily.

FRANCE.—The French minister of foreign affairs, in a circular addressed to the French agents abroad, answers Nesselrode's late note.

FROM THE BALTIC.—The French fleet was at Riel on the 22d of May, on the way to join the English.

The British cruisers had brought several prizes to Elsinore. The bulk of the English fleet was at Naigen.

Official information had reached the British Consul at Elsinore, stating that the Russian government had ordered all the ships of war at Cronstadt to be sunk except eight liners.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—All the fortified harbors in the Bay of Finland have been placed in a state of siege.

The Austrian squadron was about to leave Trieste.

Correspondence from the English Camp to the 8th says: "The army is well supplied with luxuries as well as necessaries. Some fever and cholera still prevails."

A spirited engagement in a night attack on the night of the 10th took place, and was attended with considerable loss. It was repeated on the 11th. On the 11th a sortie was made against the left attack.—The Russians charged up the trenches, and some leaped over the parapets, where they were bayonetted.

The loss on both sides was severe. The British lost a captain, and over one hundred men were put *hors du combat*. On the 19th of May Gortschakoff telegraphs as follows: "The enemies' fire is weak, and our losses are moderate. Both sides are repairing and erecting batteries."

AUSTRIA.—Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament that Gen. Coronini's proclamation of martial law in the Principalities, only referred to persons engaged in inducing Austrian soldiers to desert.

POLAND.—An imperial ukase authorizes the Polish treasury to effect a loan for the current expenses of the army in Poland.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A great debate occurred in the House of Commons, on the 24th, on D'Israeli's motion of a want of confidence, and expressing dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of the government.

Sir Francis Baring, in behalf of the government, moved an amendment regretting the failure of the conferences, and promising every support to continue the war.

D'Israeli and his party lashed the government, especially Lords Palmerston and Russell. The latter replied, defending his conduct at Vienna. The debate was continued on Friday, when, on a division, there were 219 for D'Israeli, and 319 against his motion; consequently the ministry stands.

Earl Gray made a similar motion in the House of Lords, but withdrew it.

The bill abolishing newspaper stamps was read a second time in the House of Lords, when Parliament adjourned to the 4th of June.

On the 24th, Lord Palmerston had a private meeting of the members of Parliament in his house, when over 200 were present. He asserted the unanimity of the government, and declared the intention of prosecuting the war. The proceedings were harmonious.

It was expected that by June 20th, every available man in Great Britain, belonging to the infantry regiments, will have embarked for the war.

It was expected that an unconditional pardon of Smith O'Brien would be obtained.

The ship G. L. Sampson, of New York, was burnt at Sea on the 4th of May. All hands were saved.

The steamer Sarah Sands has been taken up by the British government to convey troops to the Crimea.

A severe earthquake occurred at Aukland, New Zealand, on the 12th of February.

Queen Victoria will visit Paris on the 16th of August.

SPAIN.—A conspiracy on a small scale has been discovered at Saragossa. An officer, with 60 men belonging to the garrison, deserted.

SARDINIA.—The infant son of the king of Sardinia has died, and it was reported that the king would go to the Crimea.

RUSSIA.—Russia has just annexed four districts of country belonging to the Mogul tribes on the frontiers of Ohuia.

The Bounty Land Act.—Are Engineers, Firemen, and Coal-heavers among its Beneficiaries?

This question is fully and satisfactorily answered in the following ably-written letter from Commissioner Waldo:

PENSION OFFICE, June 1, 1855.

SIR: A question has arisen whether engineers, coal-heavers, firemen, and boys who have served in the navy of the United States in any of the wars since 1790 are beneficiaries under the "act in addition to certain acts granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved March 3, 1855. This act, among other things, provides that every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary seaman, marine, clerk, and landsman in the navy in any of said wars shall be entitled to land. In the several classes of persons here designated, engineers, coal heavers, firemen, and boys are not directly named; and unless they are, by fair construction, found to be included in some one or more of the named classes, they cannot participate in the benefits of this act. In construing the language of this act, like all others, we must understand the words and according to their usual and most known signification. We are also to give effect to the intention of the legislature, if that intention can be ascertained. Now, it is very evident that Congress intended to provide for every person connected with the naval service on the sea; for the act designates two unimportant classes of persons that could hardly be included in a mere general term, to wit: clerks and landsmen. But engineers, coal-heavers, firemen, and boys may be embraced, and, in common parlance, are understood to be embraced, in the word *seamen*. Webster defines a *seaman* to be "a man whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea." This is also the common and usually understood definition of the word. If an ordinary person should be asked to designate by some appropriate term those who were employed in the management of vessels at sea, he would unquestionably answer, *seamen*. The duties of engineers, coal-heavers, and firemen are intimately connected with the management of vessels at sea; indeed, these persons are indispensable to the well-being of certain vessels. They are, then, according to the ordinary meaning of the word, seamen. They were not technically such as the word was understood before steam navigation was known, but have become such since by a kind of universal consent. I am, therefore, of opinion that these several classes of persons are included in the more general class seamen, and are, as such, entitled to the benefits of said act in the same manner and to the same extent as other seamen. In this opion I am strengthened by the decision of the Secretary of the Navy, made April, 9, 1841, in which he held that a person in the navy rated as a "boy" was a seaman within the true intent and meaning of the acts relating to navy pensions, and also by the opinion of the present Secretary of the Navy, contained in his letter to this office of the 30th ultimo.

Engineers, coal-heavers, firemen, and boys, regularly employed in ships at sea, will therefore be regarded as seamen for the purposes of this act.

L. P. WALDO, Commissioner.

How Andrew Johnson fights Know-Nothingism in Tennessee.

The know-nothing organs in Tennessee feel sensibly the burning lava of indignant denunciation which Governor Johnson daily pours out upon their iniquities. One of them keeps standing at the head of his editorial columns some of the choice specimens of Gov. Johnson's burning denunciations. Gov. Johnson always says what he feels, and never minces his words to conciliate a foe. He defies him at all points, and he has the moral and physical courage to defend as well as to assail. The people of Tennessee love a bold and fearless champion—their hearts sympathize with heroism, whether in politics or in war. Andrew Johnson is the man for the occasion and for their votes. If he talks of know-nothingism as their organs say he does, (and we don't doubt it,) we consider his election certain; it was that policy that secured Wise's triumph; it is the only true course towards such a party. We quote the following specimens of Gov. Johnson's assaults upon know-nothingism from one of their organs.—*Union*:

The Devil, his satanic majesty, the prince of darkness, who presides over the secret conclave held in Pandemonium, makes war upon all branches of Christ's church. The know-nothings advocate and defend none, but make war upon one of the churches, and thus far *become the allies of the prince of darkness.—Speech of Andrew Johnson at Murfreesboro'.*

A denomination like this to set up as the guardians of the religion and morals of the country! A denomination bound together by secret and terrible oaths, the first of which, on the very initiation, *fixes and requires them to carry a lie in their mouths!—Speech of Andrew Johnson at Murfreesboro'.*

Show me the dimensions of a know-nothing, and I will show a *huge reptile*, upon whose neck the *foot of every honest man* ought to be placed.—*Speech of Andrew Johnson at Manchester.*

They are like the hyena, and come from their lair after midnight to prey upon human carcasses.—*Speech of Andrew Johnson at Manchester.*

I would as soon be found in the clan of John A. Murrel as in a know-nothing council.—Speech of Andrew Johnson at Manchester.

Business of the Pension Office for the Month of May.

An abstract of the business of the Pension Office for the month of May:

Applications received	45,500
" enveloped, briefed, and numbered	38,600
" acknowledged	42,652
" registered	26,362
" examined	10,130
" admitted	5,000
Number of bounty-land warrants issued	1,266
" pension certificates issued	140
" letters received, briefed, and registered, exclusive of the bounty-land applications	3,720
" letters written, copied, or recorded	2,500
" letters franked and sent from the office	22,970
Total number of applications received under the act of March 3, 1855	158,800
" number enveloped, briefed, &c.	75,800
" number acknowledged,	75,000

The foregoing is in addition to the examination of revolutionary, navy, and invalid claims for pensions, and cases under the acts of 1850 and 1852.

"THE CAT OUT OF THE WALL ET."—The Observer in noticing the movement in New York to recrganize the *whig* party, and after saying *it* is whig, and desires to remain WLig, says:

"Our sympathies, it is true, are with the American party, in the main, because that party is endeavoring to do great service to the country by defeating Locofocoism. But still we stand by the Whig party and name."

Do democrats want any further evidence of the true objects of know-nothingism than the above. For months past we have been trying to convince those democrats who viewed the secret party with favor, that the whole tendency of the concern was whiggish, gotten up for the express purpose of defeating the democratic party. "*That party* [the know-nothing] *is endeavoring to do a great service in the country by defeating Locofocoism,*" says the Fayetteville Observer. A candid admission and one which we ask democrats to bear in mind.—*N. Carolinan.*

Remarks of Mr. English at the Tammany Jubilee.

At the late enthusiastic jubilee at Tammany Hall, in New York, to exchange congratulations over the great Virginia Triumph, the Hon. W. H. English, of Indiana, made the following patriotic and eloquent remarks:

"GENTLEMEN: I am a stranger in your city; and although I have been a democrat from my earliest boyhood, as my father was before me, this is the first time my feet ever rested on the inside of the world-renowned Tammany Hall. [Cries of 'you are welcome.'] I came here to-night rather to listen than to speak, and at this late hour shall attempt no more than to mingle my humble voice with yours in congratulating the noble democracy of Virginia on their late magnificent victory. [Loud applause.] That victory, gentlemen, has sent a thrill of joy to the heart of the democracy of the whole Union.—[Applause.] It has sounded the death-knell of the party of proscription and religious intolerance. The gallant Wise, of Accomac, recently said that the rock of defence against know-nothingism was the indomitable democracy.

"He might have gone further, and said that, at all times, and under all circumstances, when the vital principles of this government have been assailed, or the country been in danger, the rock of defence has been this same indomitable democracy. [Loud cheering.] When the odious alien and sedition laws were fastened upon the people—measures no more repugnant to the genius of our institutions than the doctrines of the know-nothings—the rock of defence was the Jeffersonian democracy. In the second war of independence, who was it burned blue lights and refused to vote supplies, though the enemies of the country were battering down the gates of the Capitol? Who were the men to proclaim moral treason in the Hartford Convention? They were, thank Heaven! not the democracy. Democracy was again the rock of defence. [Cheers.]

"So, too, in the Mexican war that same rock stood firm, and it was left to men of another faith to sympathize with the enemy, and wish that our brave soldiers might be welcomed to Mexico with bloody hands and hospitable graves. What party stood forth as the rock of defence in that scarcely less momentous contest between Jackson and the monster United States Bank? The indomitable democracy. And when the whig party had given to the country their method of paying honest debts by a bankrupt law, it was the democratic party that came to the rescue. Who has extended the boundaries of the republic? Who resisted religious and sectional fanaticism? Always the indomitable democracy, and so it is now, and will be to the end. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, you have nothing to fear. The result in Virginia has demonstrated that the know-nothing organization cannot exist as a national party. It must inevitably dwindle to a mere pitiful sectional abolition concern. [Cheers.] It never can raise its head higher than that. We have but to stand firm by our principles—by the constitution and the Union—discarding all sectional prejudice and all bickering amongst ourselves—and victory is certain to perch upon our standard. [Applause, during which Mr. English resumed his seat.]

"The chairman said that the hour had now arrived when the grave-yards yawn and know-nothing councils meet, and with three cheers for the democracy of Virginia and Henry A. Wise, he adjourned the meeting."

The Wonder of the Age.

In a late number of the New York Tribune we find a long and highly interesting account of the progress made by the American and European company who have undertaken the stupendous and magnificent project of placing London and New York in telegraphic communication, with flattering prospects of early and complete success. The Tribune says:

"The line from Ireland to Newfoundland is to be constructed by a European company, of which Mr. Brett, who has laid down most of the submarine telegraphs of Europe, is a prominent member. The capital of this company is two millions sterling, and the contracts—already perfected—for the completion of the work require that it shall be ready for operation by January 22, 1858—less than three years hence. The cable of this part of the line is to contain six telegraphic wires—like the great Mediterranean cable now being laid down—and is to weigh eight tons to the mile. In laying it down of course several steamers will be required, as no single vessel could contain the enormous weight of the entire mass; but the ingenious manufacturers, Messrs. W. Kaper & Co., of London, have contrived means of so splicing it as to render the joints quite as strong and quite as serviceable as any other part of the line. Thus, when one steamer has paid out her portion of the cable, the end will be spliced on the coil on board of the next steamer, and so on till all is down. Should a storm arise during the process, the exceeding strength of the cable, formed as it is of a mass of heavy iron wires wound spirally around the thick tarred envelop and gutta percha cords which contain the electric conductors, will be sufficient to hold the steamer as if she were at anchor until the gale is over. Of course the work will be done in the summer months, when there is little danger of interruption from tempests. The cable, when once sunk upon the bottom, will remain there forever, below the range of marine animals, and safe from all disturbance. It would be difficult to fix a limit to its duration after it is once successfully bedded.

The Tribune thus speaks of the work yet to be accomplished on this side of the Atlantic:

"Of the company which has undertaken the cis-Atlantic portion of the work we have often had occasion to speak. It is composed of some eight or more wealthy gentlemen, who propose to build the entire line from St. John, Newfoundland, to New York with their own resources. Peter Cooper is the president, and Moses Taylor the treasurer of this company; and Cyrus Field, one of its members, has just returned from Europe, where he went to consummate the arrangement with the European company. The American part of the line will be 1,200 miles in length, 71 miles of which will be under the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the cost of the whole is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. The wires across Newfoundland will make 400 miles of the line, running through a country hitherto unoccupied and unknown. In the cutting of the path and other preparatory labors the company have had 400 men employed during the past year in that island alone.—They have been liberally aided with grants of land from that colony, and have obtained advantageous charters and grants elsewhere. From our last English journals we learn that the cable to go under the Gulf of St. Lawrence was about to be shipped, and we may accordingly soon expect to be able to receive despatches from St. John as easily and regularly as we now do from New Orleans. This cable contains three electric wires only, it being contemplated to lay down another of the same size when the European wires have been brought across, and the business between New York and London requires it."

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS FROM THE WEST.—On Thursday 14,000 bbls. of flour from the West were received at New York, notwithstanding which prices advanced 6¼ a 12½ per bbl. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia American, writing on Thursday evening, says:

"It has now become a matter of serious reflection with prudent and careful men, what the supplies will be from the West, and whether they will be sufficient to last us until the receipts of the new crops. The flour contracts for May delivery were all settled to-day, and the sellers have had a first taste of what may prove to be a very bitter dose. Pretty much all the sales were made at $9 50, and the price fixed to-day was $10 25, thus netting a clear loss of one dollar per barrel.

"The corn contracts do not begin to mature until next month, but several of the sellers seem anxious to close up their operations at once, under the apprehension that receipts from the West will not be anything like as large as was expected. One party who has sold 30,000 bushels for all June at 90 cents, offered the buyer 10 cents per bushel to cancel the contract. The heaviest sales have been made for July ranging from 90 cents to $1 05. The total sales for forward delivery are not much short of 90,000 bushels, and the great bulk of the purchases have been for Southern account.

"A large portion of the receipts from the West are controlled by Buffalo merchants, and as their financial affairs are in a good, easy state, it is to be presumed that they will be in no hurry to part with their property until satisfactory prices can be realized."

Mr. Soule and Mr. Perry.

Mr Soule has published a letter stating that there is not one word of truth in Mr. Perry's late letter, and that the baseness and impudence of the writer are only equalled by his hypocrisy and cowardice. He says that he is preparing for the press a picture of Mr. Perry's conduct at Madrid during his mission.

Washington City Municipal Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1 A. M.—The Municipal election took place here to-day—for the choice of a City Collector, Register and Surveyor, (voted for throughout the city) and for one Alderman and three Common Councilmen in each ward, and an Assessor in three of the seven wards.

There were only two tickets in the field, the Know-Nothing and the Union or Anti-Know-Nothing. The majority of the former, at the last Mayor's election, was 436 over the democratic candidate.

Their majority on Tuesday ranged from 397 to 292. The *Union* of the 5th, accounts for the defeat of the Democrats as follows:

The election passed off in an orderly manner and although it was evident to the most careless observer that there was an attempt, as systematic as it proved successful, to prevent, by petty delays, annoyances, and obstructions, democrats legally entitled to vote from depositing their ballots, no retaliatory measures were resorted to. In the third—the only ward we visited in person—when the polls closed, upwards of one hundred and fifty democrats, with tickets undeposited, were shut out. That they lost their votes through most vexatious delays interposed by the know-nothing judges admits, we believe of no dispute; and the successful result of their wretched trickery was hailed with the most noisy and rowdy demonstrations of satisfaction of the assembled Sams of high and low degree. In several other wards, we learn, the same system was resorted to with the same results. As we write we are without the returns from any of the wards; but as there are many hundreds of democratic voters who were unable to deposit their ballots for the causes already stated, and as a large number of democratic votes were thrown out by the know-nothing judges, upon clearly illegal grounds, it is not difficult to predict the result. We presume the know nothings have retained their nominal, not real, majority in Washington.

☞ We have no disposition to adopt the charge-preferring cant of a defeated party. We went into this municipal contest with only slight hopes of success. The city of Washington has generally, if not always, been in opposition to the democratic party. Our only hope was in the general feeling of disgust now prevailing in regard to know-nothingism, and from which a very large number of the order are not free. We still believe that if an honest expression of the public voice had been honestly taken yesterday, we would have to record a different result from what we fancy has already taken place.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA NON-SUITED IN A ST. LOUIS COURT.—Some time since His Majesty Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, brought his action in the Circuit Court of St. Louis against Felix Coste, administrator of Frederick William Kupper, claiming 7,400 thalers, moneys alleged to have been embezzled by the deceased from the post-office of the King, which moneys belonged to various subjects of the King, and were, after the embezzlement, reimbursed by the King to the parties who were sufferers by the embezzlement of Kupper.

The petition of the King alleged that he is an absolute monarch of the kingdom of Prussia, and as King thereof is the sole government of that country; that he is unrestrained by any constitution or law, and that his will, expressed in due form, is the only law of that country, and is the only legal power there known to exist as law; that by the law of Prussia any money, or its equivalent, sent through the Post Department of Prussia, if lost or stolen, is to be refunded to the owner by the King. Kupper, it appears, was a postmaster in Prussia, and absconded with the money committed to his care in 1849. He came to St. Louis, and died the same year, when Coste became his administrator. The case was ably argued.

The court held that the petition did not show any cause of action at common law; that the payment of money to the true owners, by the King, did not at common law, authorize the King to recover it of the defendant; and that this court had no jurisdiction over the questions as to the extent of the powers of the King of Prussia in his sovereign capacity; to create a legal liability against a party by the exercise of his will in any form; or as to the power of the King, as a sovereign, to decree that Kupper was liable to pay him as sovereign, that while the King could sue in this court in his corporate capacity, waiving his sovereignty, for the recovery of any demand recognized by our laws, yet in a case like the present, the action is based upon the powers of the King as a sovereign of a foreign State, he must prosecute the claim before the tribunal having the sole jurisdiction of such questions, and a State court cannot take cognizance of them.

The judgment was rendered for the defendant.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO "DOESTICKS."—Mr. Mortimer Thomson, better known to the public as the author of the popular letters signed "Doesticks," was accidentally killed on Thursday at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was spending a few days. He was out shooting at a mark with some companions, when an accidental bullet put an end to his life. The New York Tribune says:

"Mr. Thomson was a native of Michigan; his age was about 23 or 24; he was a man of a singularly modest, simple and manly nature, and endowed with talents and aspirations which would have secured for him an honorable place in literature. His "Doesticks" letters he himself regarded as but a youthful extravaganza, and their remarkable popularity never caused him to exaggerate their worth."

New York Money Market.

The New York Post, of Saturday evening, says:

"The aspect of the money market continues one of entire ease for the immediate future. The supply of money is increasing, and rates favor the borrower. The leading money-lenders among private capitalists only get 5 per cent. for loans on call, and the general range is 5 to 7—the latter only to second class houses. The brokers borrow at 5 and lend at 7. The demand for discounts is very light, and rates range from 5 to 6 for first class paper, and 6 to 7 for long. Nothing material is transacting in foreign exchange, which is steady at yesterday's quotations.

COMING SOUTH.—The Philadelphia Ledger describes a large gang of notorious and adroit burglars, pickpockets, &c., most of whom are escaped convicts from Botany Bay, and who have been seen travelling on the railroads between New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Their object can only be conjectured. The gang numbers twenty-two, including about fifteen new members not so well known to the Police. Several of them are said to reside "in the vicinity of Brooklyn, where some have accumulated real estate and a large amount of personal property." The Ledger advises the public to be on their guard.

A BULLET-PROOF COACH.—Queen Victoria's state coach is bullet-proof, and the glass of the windows six inches thick. When George IV was fired at, the glass was only broken by the ball. In this coach, for some reason, and not, as had been expected, in an open one, Louis Napoleon proceeded on his late visit to the Guildhall to receive the address of the corporation of London.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.—The imports of foreign merchandise entered at New York for the month of May, reached, including $69,500 in specie, $11,645,986, against over seventeen millions for May last year. The exports for the same time, including $5,320,152 specie—$10,595,028—being a million greater total export and a million less in specie, than in May, 1854. Exports for five months this year—including $13,212,402 specie—$40,402,541; same time in 1854, $40,101,079, of which $11,017,684 was in specie. Cash duties received for May, $2,400,482—since January 1st, $11,983,480. In May, 1854, $3,243,164—five first months in 1854, $17,385,352.

MRS. PATTERSON TO BE DIVORCED.—We learn that the real Mrs. Patterson has turned up in Lowell.—She is a California widow who has been suspected of some improprieties by the friends of her absent lord, but against whom nothing tangible could be found until the Hiss affair transpired. On Saturday last the Lady was taken before a court on some preliminary proceedings for divorce, and confronted by the clerk of the Washington House, who testified that she was the lady who was entered as "Mrs. Patterson," at that hotel. It is expected that the real facts in this curious case will now be developed.—*Boston Herald.*

Awards ready to be Paid.

The Secretary of State of the United States, advertises in the Union of the 3d inst, that the department is now ready to pay awards to persons legally entitled to them, by the awards of the convention with Great Britain of May 1853, or to their legal representatives

The examination at West Point U. S. Military Academy, commenced Friday last. There are thirty four in the graduating class out of over fifty, who entered four years ago.

Duelling—To the Public.

Maj. Goliah O'Grady Gahagan, late of the H. E. I. Company's service, has the honor to inform the gentlemen of San Francisco of his arrival from Calcutta, and he offers them his professional services as a Duellist and Professor of the Code of Honor.

From his great experience and skill in his profession, having had the pleasure to be engaged in over four thousand "affairs of honor," and to have slain in personal combat, during the past thirty years, two hundred and thirty-eight gentlemen of high respectability, Major Gahegan flatters himself that he shall be able to give satisfaction to the chivalry of San Francisco, and to conduct their little "affairs" with unequaled *eclat*.

In solicit ng the patronage of this enlightened community, Major Gahegan has the honor to submit the following scale of fees, which he has put at such an exceedingly low figure, as to place a duel in the power of a gentleman of the most limited means.

For demanding an apology, $3; ditto, an abject ditto, $3 75.

For letters on the subject of satisfaction, each, $1 25.

For arranging and carrying through a hostile meeting, as follows:

With duelling pistols, ten steps, $100; ditto, furnishing pistols, ammunition, surgeon, and carriages, $200.

With rifles, thirty steps, $150; ditto, with muskets, do. $150.

With Colt's revolvers, six shots, $200; do. six pounders, field pieces, (artillery provided) $500.

For settling satisfactorily a difficulty, "without prejudice to the honor of either party," as follows:

When the lie has been given, $100; when the expression d—d rascal has been used, $75; do. d—d jackass, $50; when the nose has been pulled, $150; when a blow has been struck, $150; when a kick has been given, $175; do. on or near the coat-tails, $200.

As the line must be drawn somehow, Major G. feels it his duty to announce that he will on no account consent to serve in an affair between persons of color, and that his charges for conducting a duel between two tailors will be nine times as great as the ordinary fees, the powerful tenacity or life of those tradesmen rendering this arrangement imperative.

As interference with a gentleman's profession is an outrage by no means to be tolerated, Major Gahagan deems it his duty to inform all gentlemen who may think proper to engage in an affair of honor hereafter, whether as principal or seconds, without his assistance, that he will hold them personally responsible for so doing, in each and every instance.

Posting, as Liar, Coward, and Scoundrel, by card or placard, executed on the most reasonable terms, and eligible lots in the Lone Mountain Cemetery provided for the unfortunate, or steamer tickets furnished the survivors for a small commission. Address Maj. Goliah O'Grady Gahagan, corner of Clay and Leavenworth street, up stairs.

NOTICE OF THE PRESS.—From the Bundelcund "Galaxy," June the 15th, 1854.—"The fight yesterday between Major Gahagan and the Hon. Fitz Roy Johnson, was one of the most beautiful conducted affairs we ever had the pleasure of witnessing. With five successive shots from Colt's Revolver, the gallant Major removed his adversary's five front teeth, and with the sixth took off, as cleanly as with a scalpel, an inch and a half from the end of his nose, the profuse hemorrhage ensuing rendering Mr. Johnson *hors du combat* for the nonce."

Major Gahagan attended the honorable company's ball in the evening, when we noticed him mingling in the mazes of the dance with Lady Emilie Jobson, &c., &c.

From the Calcutta "Evening Journal," Aug. 9th, 1854—"The duel between the gallant Major Gahagan and the Lord Bishop of Bengal, came off this morning at daylight, and resulted in the Bishop's receiving an ounce ball on the pit of the stomach.—On learning the nature of his adversary's wound, the Major wittily remarked that he was much to be pitted, adding that he would have winged the Bishop, but for the fear of making an angel of him prematurely."

Hundreds of similar testimonials to the above may be seen by applying to Major G. O'G. G. at his office.—*San Francisco Evening Journal.*

CATHOLICS AND THE PUBLIC OFFICES.—The Hon. John Keon, of New York, wrote a letter to his political friends in that city, who on Thursday evening celebrated the election of Mr. Wise, from which we quote the following passage, as it sets forth some facts not generally known:

"The supporters of the new movement (the Know Nothings) pretend to have great apprehensions of the influence of Roman Catholics. What ground is there for this fear? Have they monopolised the government of the nation, or of this State? In the State of New York no Roman Catholic has held the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or any of the State offices at Albany. Not one has ever held the office of Mayor of this city.

"In the general government not one of them from this State has ever held an office as the head of a department; not one has been a member of the Senate from this State, and but one of that ancient creed from this State has yet seen service as a member of the House of Representatives. No collector, naval officer or surveyor in this city, has ever belonged to that church; no foreign minister selected from this State has ever been attached to that faith, and yet in this State the most numer

Hon. John Kerr on Know Nothingism.

[From the Fayetteville Observer.]

MAY 29TH, 1855.

MY DEAR SIRS:—The position I now occupy in regard to the new political organization commonly called Know-Nothings has subjected me to much unjust censure from the adherents of that party. I am not so insensible to public opinion as to permit the attacks which have been made upon my motives to pass without notice.

You, in this as in every other instance in which I have attracted public notice, have treated me courteously; and though doubtless many malign suggestions may have been made to you in regard to me, you have abstained from impeaching my motives or attacking my course. I have no paper however in the State to aid or defend me, and no cabalistic Councils—*in sworn* combination—to promote my interest and secure my election.

Your very useful paper circulates extensively in my District, and I am induced to believe that you will with pleasure afford me the use of its columns to set forth some of the reasons by which I am governed in pursuing the course I have been compelled by a sense of duty to adopt.

I am *now, as ever*, a Whig, deeply convinced of the conservative tendency and influence of Whig principles. The more I study them, the more thoroughly am I satisfied that the principles of government which Henry Clay always maintained, throughout his long and glorious career, are the true principles of our Constitution, and must sooner or later prevail over all opposition.

The greater portion of my life has been spent in defending these principles—however feebly, yet most earnestly. In times of prosperity to our cause I have *rejoiced*; in times of adversity I have *mourned*; but never have I *dreamed* of deserting the "old paths" of political safety, and joining any combination or party, new or old, that would not support and carry out the political faith of our great republican *Whig* fathers.

No, Sir: I am so wedded to the doctrines of Washington and Clay, so determined to defend them to the last extremity, that come what may to me personally, I will adhere to my position and defend my colors, though all my former comrades shall flee or fall, and "leave me solitary and alone amid the jeers and taunts of my opponents."

I am aware that the Whig party is now disbanded, but Whig principles and Whig measures are not on that account less dear to me. On the contrary, I cherish them still, and urge their adoption and support upon others, with the greater zeal and earnestness because of the dangers which threaten our country.

We are threatened in every section with ruin, by the influence of factions and the triumph of political combinations which are founded upon dogmas repudiated by or unknown to our fathers.

Abolitionism and nullification, the offspring of the different extremes of the Union, are now in harmonious combination at the *North*; and the conservative people of the South are invoked, under a delusive guise to join the unholy alliance. We are told, in language as deceptive as plausible, that it matters not what a man's political principles are—whether he supports Whig measures or Democratic measures—if he will only join the *new party* he shall be supported for office as the friend of "American principles." Now really, this looks a little too much like "putting on the turban and turning Turk *for the sake of the plunder*. Can this government be administered except upon principle? and are not either Whig principles or Democratic principles right?

A *fusion* of different politics and different politicians in the democratic party, has long been an objection urged to that party by the Whigs. But now it seems we are called upon to join in an effort to out-Herod Herod, and win the bad renown of carrying the principle of combination farther than it has ever been carried before, in order to obtain office. Verily, I can acquiesce in no such movement. That there are good conservative men in the democratic party, none can doubt. And it is equally true that in both parties there are mere time servers, who aim more at personal promotion than at the good of their country. Now if we look to the leaders of this new organization we shall not fail to perceive, that some of them are such as have often changed their party relations, and taken position where the chance of promotion was best. Is it not a little strange, my dear sirs, that I, who have never in or out of Congress, deserted or renounced one single Whig principle—who have always adhered to the fortunes of my party—should be read out of the communion now, by certain *newly constituted* expounders of Whig orthodoxy, while such gentlemen as Mr. J. B. Shepard, Mr. Wm. K. Kane, and Mr. David Reid, are received into full fellowship and made leaders by men with whom they have no political principles in unison? Has Mr. Shepard ever renounced his democratic creed? Has Mr. Lane, or has Mr. Reid? Not at all, so far as I am informed. Then how can they be regarded as better worthy of Whig support than myself upon the score of principle?

The new organization have often published to the world as one of their *principles*, that they repudiate the doctrine of availibility in the selection of candidates for office. How then does it happen, that in democratic districts they have thus far in our State selected democrats, although whigs belong to their party? If availability is no part of their creed, then why not nominate Know-Nothing Whigs in the Edgecombe and Wake Districts?

Pure as they profess to be; scornful of the corruption of the old parties; it does nevertheless seem, that though on *purity* they are bent they "have a frugal mind," and resort as much to *availability* to *obtain office*, as any other party.

But secret political oath-bound associations are always dangerous to liberty, and can never be justified in a free country. The Jacobin clubs (secret political societies) ruined France at the period of the first French revolution. Lafayette distinctly charged them with it, and all the world now admits the justness of the charge. Yet they called themselves the *only true Frenchmen*, and put all to death who did not agree with them—when they had them in their power. Republican liberty, under the auspices of Lafayette, dawned upon France, and for a brief season illuminined the political horizon with the brightest hopes. In an evil hour secret societies, (like those now existing among us,) were established, and by their dreadful influence liberty was destroyed, and upon its ruins the *reign of Terror arose;* which, while it lasted, filled *the world* with consternation, and France itself with blood and tears and tortures. In imitation of that bad example, the Democratic clubs were formed in our own country, during the administration of Washington, and but for the sublime moral courage and resistless influence of the father of his country they would have forced us into a war with England, and into all the frantic schemes of conquest and aggrandisement of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Washington has warned his countrymen against such societies in his Farewell Address.

Some of the objects aimed at by this new party I approve. I am now, and have been for years, opposed to the influx of foreign paupers and foreign criminals into our country. I have already made that manifest by my course in Congress. But I will not consent to any system or policy which would exclude *all foreigners* from our shores. The good shall never by me be indiscriminately proscribed *with the bad*—When an oppressed exile from a land of despotism is driven upon our shores, if he be a man of virtue I will receive him with generous hospitality, and welcome him now, as our forefathers were wont to welcome such, to the "land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed."

All foreigners should remain here long enough to learn the nature and practical operation of our institutions before they are allowed the right of suffrage. Congress, however, has no power to correct the evil of alien suffrage. This power remains with the States, and therefore the connexion of the topic with the election of members of Congress is wrong. It is intended only *for effect*, and is used to promote the success of a faction; whilst it cannot possibly do good to the country.

But there is still another objection to this new party which, if possible, is stronger than any I have stated. They seek to inflame the worst passions of human nature by connecting religion with politics. That every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, is a fundamental maxim of republican liberty. Nor has it been questioned in our State, until *very lately*, by any *intelligent man*, since the days when we were just emerging from the thraldom of English and Yankee bigotry.—I am a Protestant, and consider it a blessing that I am. I am no defender of the Catholic Church, or of Catholic persecutions. But I do believe that Catholics, like all other sects of Christians, have good and bad among them; and whilst I would oppose the bad *I will respect the good.*

It is unjust to charge that all Catholics are under a foreign allegiance. *We know* that such is not the truth. Our own State has ever regarded William Gaston as an honor to her history. Mr. Badger recently pronounced in the Senate a beautiful and just encomium upon Chief Justice Taney. All applauded it who heard it. Yet Mr. Gaston was a Catholic, and so is Mr. Taney. The Pope can't govern the people within his own *immediate State*, in temporal matters—how much less then, is he able to govern them in foreign lands? At this very time he is protected *at home* by a French army. That Catholics will ever be able to supplant the Protestant religion in this country, is simply *absurd*. No intelligent man need to fear such a result. We have the Bible here—all men read it for themselves. And the experience of the past proves that Catholics are more frequently converted to Protestantism in this country than Protestants are to Catholicism. Since the establishment of our present form of government, it is a well attested fact, that between six and eight millions of Catholics have immigrated to our shores.—There are now here however, only about one million! What has become of the other five-sixths? Converted to Protestantism. Fifty years ago, and there were no other religionists in Louisiana except Roman Catholics. Now they rank as third in point of numbers in that State. Methodist and Baptist are each more numerous there than they. What do these facts prove? They prove clearly, that Catholics are more likely to be converted by Protestants than Protestants are by them. If Protestant divines and Protestant christians will only do their duty, and will rely upon Spiritual weapons instead of carnal, our religion is in no danger. But if preachers forget their high calling, and turn politicians; and politicians take in charge the holy interests of the Church, then indeed may we well fear the most disastrous results both to religion and the State.

"History is philosophy teaching by example."—Let us then profit by the experience of our "fatherland" upon this subject. The tyranny of the Stuarts was for a brief period overthrown, and the friends of liberty aimed at the establishment of a republic. They failed in their efforts, however, and *failed* because a religious *furor* misled itself with the politics of the times. Amid the strife of *sectarians*, and the attempt of politicians to secure the *purity of the Church*, the *spirit* of liberty expired, and on the throne of the Stuarts was seated for a time a despot more absolute than he whose head he had brought to the block—till at length the people, disgusted with the hypocrisy of politicians, and the cant of religionists, recalled to his lost dominions the son of Charles the First, who reigned for long years, and swayed a despotic sceptre over a people but recently in love with liberty, but made abject and subservient by the revulsion produced by the inauspicious conjunction of religion and politics—a conjunction which ever has, and ever will result in corruption in the Church and despotism in the State.

Very truly and respectfully,

Your friend,

JOHN KERR.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Making the Test In Georgia.

At a late Democratic meeting in Muscogee county, Georgia, a question arose as to the right of such Democrats as were connected with Know-Nothing lodges to participate in the proceedings. With a devotion to the principles and the organization of the Democratic party, which is worthy of all commendation, it was determined by the meeting not to racognize any Know-Nothing as a worthy member of the Democratic organization. The Atlanta Intelligencer says with great force and truth:

"If there is nothing in the Democratic sentiment, nothing in its cardinal principles, that will *force* us to regard Know-Nothingism not only as incongruous, but irreconcilable with the whole scope and essence of Democracy, then do we confess that we have mistaken the pew that for so long a time we have occupied most devoutly. The Muscogee meeting would not have been such a meeting of the Democratic party had it allowed this commingling of adverse elements as would have had a binding authority upon us."

Amongst the resolutions drawn up by Judge Iverson, and adopted by the meeting, we find the following:

"*Resolved*, That we are decidedly opposed to the secret political organization, commonly called the 'Know-Nothing order,' or 'American party,' which is now attempting to control the politics of the country and usurp the government. We are opposed to it—1st. Because of the secret character of its proceedings. 2d. Because it imposes upon its members, by solemn oaths, a blind obedience to the dictates of others in their social and political relations. 3d. Because it enjoins upon its members the denial of the truth, inculcates and promotes insincerity and duplicity, and stifles the bold, open, manly conduct and conversation which characterize the man of honor and the freeman. 4th. Because it builds up and diffuses through society an organized band of secret spies, to watch the conduct and catch the words of the unsuspecting to be reported to their secret midnight councils, and made the foundation of personal and political proscription and persecution. 5th. Because it makes religion a *test* of qualification for office, thereby violating the constitution, engendering ill-will amongst religious sects, and leading to personal strife and the shedding of human blood. 6th. Because it closes the door of all political rights and preferment to foreigners of every grade and character, and stikes at the privilege of emigration, thereby condemning the sentiments and policy of the founders of the republic, and reversing the uniform action of the Democratic party in holding out to the world that 'America is the asylum for the oppressed of all nations.' 7th. Because it unites Southern men in filial party bonds and political organization with the worst elements of Northern fanaticism, subjects the Southern lodges to the controlling numerical strength and power of the Northern associations, and forces them to yield obedience or support to the dangerous, destructive, and disgraceful movements of Northern abolitionism, 8th. Because it pledges its members by solemn oaths to a blind allegiance to the Union, and makes that sentiment an object paramount to all other obligations, and forbids in spirit, if not in *terms*, any resistance to Northern aggression or unconstitutional oppression. 9th. Because, in short, its organization and mode of proceeding—its aims and objects—its form and spirit—are subversive of those great principles of civil and religious liberty which have ever been and we trust will ever continue to be, the pride and boast of the American people.

"*Resolved*, That we consider it the duty of every patriot who reveres the Constitution and the Union—of every citizen who loves the peace, good order, and dignity of society—of every Christian who advocates the liberty of conscience and of religious worship—of every true Southern man who is determined to maintain to the last extremity the just and equal rights of the South under the Constitution—to unite in the overthrow of this mischievous and dangerous party.

"*Resolved*, That we respectfully, but earnestly, urge our brother democrats who have joined this secret order to re-consider their steps from an association which contains the elements of so much mischief and danger, and which, if it triumphs at all, must triumph over that time-honored party with which they have been so long and intimately connected, and over their old friends, with whom they have stood shoulder to shoulder in so many hard-fought fields of political warfare."

Recently, says the New York *Herald*, we published an account of the re-shipment to Liverpool, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, of a lone woman and her infant, whose only crime was poverty. The cruelty of the act called forth, as it merited, universal execration from the press of the country. It was supposed to be the extreme length to which the peculiar philanthrophy and Americanism of Massachusetts could go; that supposition, however, was not well founded. It now appears that the same vessel which carried the widowed mother and fartherless infant from the capital of New England carried also Hugh Carr, who resided within the State for the past thirteen years, paid his taxes regularly as a good citizen, and taken out his first naturalization papers. Unfortunately, Mr. Carr some six months since, by one of the inscrutable dispensations of Divine Providence, became a lunatic, and his relatives—who are abundantly able and willing to support him—placed him in an asylum, in accordance with the advice of friends. The managers of the asylum would not allow the friends of Carr to visit him, but promised that he should be well cared for. But the authorities resolved to get rid of this troublesome tax upon the public bounty, and secretly shipped him off to Liverpool, thrusting the poor lunatic out upon the world to perish. The brother of Mr. Carr, it is said, has threatened to bring an action at law in this matter, and it is understood the uncharitable officials have sent word to Europe to have the unfortunate victim sent back by the first steamer. This simple act of justice, however, does not mitigate the atrociousness of their conduct in the premises.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The last European steamer brings us further and fuller accounts of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. A Naples correspondent, under date of May 10, writes:

"The lava has now advanced ten miles from its source, and is doing terrible damage. Last night I went to the scene of most stirring interest after an interval of two days. How changed the neighborhood in two days! Where I walked on Sunday night was now a sea of fire. The side-road by which I had come down into the main stream from Pollena and Massa di Sommi was now full of blackened coke.—The houses on the border of the village had fallen in—in one thirty poor people lived; a small chapel was swallowed up, a gentleman's villa, and a sad extent of vineyard and garden ground. On the other side of the great lava bed another stream was branching off to San Sebastiano. We had hoped to have crossed it, and ascended the cascade again, but it was no longer possible; for as one says, speaking of a marshy country in the winter, the lava was out; the fire here had begun to enter the burial ground of the little town, but was diverted from its course by a wall.

"On the opposite side of the stream were the King and all the royal family. The banks on either side were thronged with curious and anxious multitudes, whose faces were lighted up with the blaze of hundreds of torches, and with the more resplendent flame of the rapidly descending lava. Since the morning it had moved a mile. It was like a vast river of glowing coke. As it moved on the tens of thousands of lamps rolled and tumbled one over the other, crackling and grinding, and grating; and when from the very face of it a large lump fell off, the appearance was that of an iron furnace when the iron is being drawn. To make the resemblance more complete, at such times men darted forward with long poles, taken from the neighboring vineyards, and pulled out great masses of lava, in which they embedded money for sale.

"There was a spot beneath my feet where a fall of mason work had been built to break the violence of the winter floods; to this spot all eyes were directed. The fiery river would fall over it in an hour; as yet it was distant from it seventy yards, perhaps Gradually it rose in height, and swelled out its vast proportions, and then vast masses fell off and rolled forward; then it swelled again as fresh matter came pressing down behind, and so it broke, and on it rolled again and again till it had arrived at the very edge. There was a general buzz and murmur of voices. The royal family stood opposite to me, intermingled with the crowd, looking on with intense anxiety. At last it broke, not hurriedly, still with a certain show of majesty.

"At first a few small lumps fell down; then poured over a pure liquid of metal, like thick treacle, clinging sometimes mass to mass, from its glutinous character, and last of all tumbled over gigantic lumps of scoriæ. Then on it moved once more in its silent, regular course, swelling up and spreading over the vineyards on either side. The expectation is that the lava, should the eruption continue, will flow down to the Ponte Maddaloni, and into the sea. So grand and so destructive an eruption has not been known for many years, and even now we cannot tell how or when it will terminate. The mountain is literally seamed with lava, and many fear a violent explosion as the final scene of the tragedy."

A Clerical Anecdote.

To the Editor of the Journal:

"It is said" that an eccentric minister of the Congregational Church in Massachusetts who, in refusing to join the order of Know-Nothings, had resisted the force of the example of so many of his clerical brethren, was last Sunday preaching from the story—as it comes to us—that Saul, while in search of the lost asses of his father, found a kingdom.

Having at considerable length endeavored to enforce the idea that in the simple pursuit of every day duty was oftener found a greater good fortune than in a wandering search for it, he closed the sermon with the introduction of the following epigram:

"When Saul, the handsome son of Kish,
Was seeking for his cattle,
He found a kingdom, which he won
Without a single battle.
In Boston now the thing's *reversed*,
(This age the old surpasses,)
We, seeking for a government,
egislative asses."

R. G. P.

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, } Wilmington and New Hanover County.
T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " }
John Dawson, }
Miles Costin, }
Owen Fennell, }
Chas. Henry, }
Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, } Sampson County.
William Faison, }
Patrick, Murphy, }
Owen R. Kenan, } Duplin County.
J. M Middleton, }
Jere Pearsall, }
Col. C. D. Hill, }
H. N. Howard, } Brunswick County.
T. G. Sellers, }
D. L. Russell, }
John Mercer, }
A. J. Jones, } Columbus County.
Alfred Smith, }
Col. J. G. McDugald, } Bladen County.
" J. O. Daniel, }
James Banks, Cumberland County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

NEWELL'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP & LAMP FEEDER.

A NEW ARTICLE, warranted to prevent all Accidents from the use of *Burning Fluid, Camphene, and other Explosive Compounds*, used for the production of Light.—This Invention is applied to all common Lamps and Lamp Feeders, also, to Solar, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns, &c.

ALSO, Burning Fluid, Camphene, and Rosin Oil. For sale by C. & D. DUPRE, Druggists, Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Having purchased the right for the State of N. C., from the Patentee, we are prepared to fill all Orders at short notice, for every description and variety of Lamps, &c.

All persons are cautioned against infringing upon the above patent, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

C. DUPRE,
D. DUPRE, Jr.
A. C. DICKINSON.

June 20th, 1854 245-tf

GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THIS popular watering place having been leased by the subscriber, for a term of years, and now undergoing repairs, will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of June next.

The Springs are located in Carroll County, Va., on the West side of the Blue Ridge, on the bank of New River, about 20 miles South of Wytheville, in the midst of scenery of a remarkably wild and romantic character; in a region as healthy as any in the country, abounding with fish and variety of game.

The waters are of four kinds, viz: White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Sulphur and Chalybeate combined, and are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cutaneous diseases, &c., &c.

An analysis is subjoined, made by Professors Rogers of the University of Va., and Aiken, of Baltimore.

ANALYSIS.

Carbonate of Soda 4½; Carbonate of Magnesia 3; Carbonate of Lime 8; Sulphate of Magnesia 3; Chloride of Sodium 2; Chloride of Calcium 3; Chloride of Magnesium 1½; Sulphate of Soda 4½; Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carbonic Acid Gases.

The subscriber, from his long experience in public business, promises every exertion to please his guests and contribute to their comfort, and will leave no effort untried to render the Springs a delightful resort to those in search of health or pleasure. B. F. FRYE.

June 8, 1855.—[40-4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, wishing to move South, offers for sale the lands on which he now resides. They are situated south of the Grove Swamp, and lying immediately west and adjoining the town of Kenansville, and contain about 650 acres. The lands are of a light oak and hickory character, and well adapted to the production of corn. The improvements are good.

Immediately on the premises is a fine Classical School in successful operation; also, on the same, is a Female Seminary in process of erection.

An indulgence of six and twelve months will be given.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves. N. W. HERRING.

Duplin County, June 8th. 40-4t

TO FARMERS AND PRODUCERS OF TURPENTINE AND TAR.

THE subscriber would respectfully offer his services to the makers of Turpentine and Tar as a Broker in that line; the Chamber of Commerce having decided that the maker of those articles must either sell them himself, or employ an agent to sell for him, the purchaser paying the brokerage, say one per cent. per barrel. Having a knowledge of business generally, and being personally acquainted with most of the Farmers and makers of those articles, he flatters himself that he will receive a liberal share of the public patronage in this line. I will also attend to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Lumber, Timber, or any other kind of Produce that may be entrusted to my care. I can be found at my place of business, on north side of Market street, 3d door from the corner of Market Dock. My reference is the public generally, in town and country. A. B. McCALEB.

June 8th.—40.

NOTICE.

☞ THOSE who are indebted to me individually, or to JOHN DAWSON & CO., will please call and pay, on or before the 20th inst., if not many will be sued to June Court, balance to September Court, as further indulgence will not be given, having made business arrangements elsewhere, so I will require all my capital. All sums under $100, if not paid immediately, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. JOHN DAWSON.

May 3, 1855. 35-tla-204tla

☞ The condition of the stomach is of vital importance No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day. See advertisement.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists. 224-2wd&w

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., Mrs. SUSAN YATES, aged about 34 years.

In Horry District, S. C., May 29th, Mrs. AMANDA R. WATSON, wife of O. W. Watson, Esq., aged about 20 years.

In this town, on the 2d inst., FRANCIS OSCAR, son of William G. and Margaret Ann Jones, aged 4 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—June, 1855.

ARRIVED.

June 4—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

5—Schr. Champion, Chadwick, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. Emeline, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores and fish.

Schr. Lama, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

June 5—Schr. Ellen Randall, Randall, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage, with naval stores.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C & B. G. Worth, with 1 lighter in tow.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

June 6—Schr. Thomas Denison, Story, from New London, Ct., via Zeke's Island, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig. Ellen F. Ryder, from Beaufort, S. C., in ballast, to Rankin & Martin.

Steamer Southerner, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to James E. Metts

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Schr. H. P. Stonev, Errickson, 20 hours from Charleston, to J. H. Flanner.

CLEARED.

June 4—Schr. Emily Ward, Ward, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

5—Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Willetts, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

June 6—Steamer Chatham, Allen, for Fayetteville, by J. R. Blossom.

June 6.—Steamer Scottish Chief, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

7.—Schr. Onward, Smith, for Richmond, Va., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 171,300 feet lumber.

Schr. Southern Belle, Powell, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. Village Gem, Chase, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,379 bbls. rosin.

WM. E. JONES. DANL. M. FOYLES.

JONES & FOYLES,

GROCERS,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

HAVE ON HAND, AND WILL CONTINUE TO keep, an assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES;

Also, a choice selection of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

which they are willing to sell for small profits.

TERMS:—CASH.

No account will be allowed to stand unpaid over THIRTY DAYS.

All goods sold that do not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded.

June 7.—d&w-tf

SPIRIT CASKS.—200 second-hand spirit bbls. on hand and for sale by PETTEWAY & PRITCHETT.

June 7, 1855.

CEMENT! CEMENT!!—300 barrels daily expected by Schr. M. E. Wells, and for sale low from wharf.

June 4. T. C. WORTH.

SODA WATER.—A constant supply of Soda Water kept on hand, with the best syrups. For sale at

June 2nd. C. & D. DuPRE'S.

LAND FOR SALE, FOR CASH.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 346 of good TURPENTINE LAND, lying in Bladen county, one mile from South River, and two miles from a good Still. The land has on it 17,000 boxes, one year old, and round pines for 4,000 more. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to give me a call. I also offer for sale, on a credit of six months, one team of fine MULES, four years old, well broke; wagon, harness, &c. W. A. MELVIN.

Cypress Creek, May 31, 1855.—39-8t

NOTICE.

THE partnership entered into by the undersigned on the 1st October, 1853, will terminate by limitation on the 30th September, 1855. Their business in North Carolina has been conducted under the firm of FREEMAN & HOUSTON; and in New York as D. C. FREEMAN & CO. In order that a settlement may take place between the parties, on the termination of partnership, as above specified, notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to them *must* settle their accounts without delay. Up to the 30th Sept. next they will sell their stock of goods in Wilmington at a small advance on cost, for *cash* or *negotiable* paper. No new accounts will be opened; nor will any orders for articles be attended to, except for those who are known to be punctual in making payments.

☞ Their Commission and Forwarding business will continue to receive strict attention, both in New York and Wilmington. D. C. FREEMAN.

GEO. HOUSTON.

March 15th, 1855. 162-tf

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—50,000 best Havana Cigars—prime article—also, a few boxes choice Chewing Tobacco. For sale by C. & D. DuPRE,

June 2nd. Market Street.

JOY AND CARE—A friendly book for young mothers, by Mrs. L. C. Tuthill. Just published. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

June 2.

VISITS TO EUROPEAN CELEBRITIES—By Wm. B. Sprague, D. D. Recently published. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

June 2.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, and THE FLAG OF OUR UNION, for Saturday, June 9th. Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

June 4, 1855.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company respectfully invite attention to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers. Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch. All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wil. & Man. R. R., or on the Wil. & Weldon Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf free of charge. Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. } In Equity.

IN pursuance of an order made at the late Spring Term of the Court of Equity, for the County of New Hanover, in the cause of John A. Roberson and others, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at Exchange Corner, on the 12th day of June next—being Tuesday of the week of County Court—a lot or parcel of land situated in the town of Wilmington, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: A lot or parcel of land lying on the eastern side of Old Boundary street, between Market and Dock streets, beginning two hundred and four feet south of the corner of Market and Boundary streets, running thence south sixty-two feet, thence east one hundred and sixty-five feet, thence north sixty-two feet, thence west one hundred and sixty-five feet.

A credit of six months will be given, and bonds with approved sureties required of the purchaser.

O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.

May 22, 1855. 220-ts-38-ts.

CLOSING ACCOUNTS.

PREPARATORY to a change to be made in my business, on the 1st of July next, I have commenced settling up my Books, and will thank my friends to render what facilities they can to my Clerks or Agents, in making settlements, as every account upon my books must be closed by that time.

Wilmington, May 16, 1855. J. M. ROBINSON.

REMOVAL.

JOHN HALL, BROKER,

HAS removed his office to Hall's Building, North Water street, up stairs, where he will be happy to see Turpentine and Tar makers who sell their produce in this market—and all other persons who may be disposed to use his services.

June 1, 1855.—[39-3t—230-3t

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.24	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	4 50	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 50	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.25	@	30
Sperm	.30	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.15	@	16
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	11½	@	13
St. Domingo	.11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	.10	@	11½
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush.	0 00	@	1 37½
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.15	@	20
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mackerel, No 1		@	20 00
do. No. 2		@	12 00
do. No. 3	6 50	@	7 00
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	4 50	@	6 00
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,			0 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	13 00	@	14 00
N. C. brands	12 00	@	12 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn ℔ 56 lbs.	1 25	@	1 30
Oats	.80	@	85
White Beans	0 00	@	1 40
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	1 10
do. Ground	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	0	@	6½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 70	@	1 75
Northern	1 50	@	1 60
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.40	@	45
N. E. Rum	.50	@	55
Gin	.50	@	55
Brandy	.50	@	55
do Apple	.75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	00 00	@	8 50
Wide do.	7 00	@	8 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	6 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.26	@	27
N. Orleans	.28	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	.5	@	5½
Wrought	.10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	.0 00	@	2 60
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	2 35
Hard	0 00	@	1 35
Tar, ℔ bbl.	.0 00	@	2 25
Pitch	do. 1 75	@	2 00
Rosin, No. 1	2 50	@	3 00
do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 60
do. No. 3	1 30	@	1 40
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	.00	@	37
Varnish, ℔ gal	.20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	95	@	1 10
Rosin	20	@	75
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 40	@	1 50
Irish, do	0 00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	4 50	@	4 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	.13	@	14
Middlings	0	@	11½
Shoulders	.00	@	11
Hog round	.12	@	12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	.11	@	11½
Shoulders	.10	@	10½
N. C. Lard	.13	@	14
West'n do	.00	@	00
Butter	.32	@	35
Cheese	.0	@	0 00
Pork, Mess, ℔			
bbl	.19 50	@	20 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	00 00
do. Fulton			
Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	.16	@	40
do. dead	.00	@	00
Turkeys, live	12½	@	1 25
do. dead, ℔ lb	00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush.	.00	@	00
Liverpool ℔ sack,			
ground.	1 25	@	1 35
do. fine.	0 00	@	0 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	6½	@	8
New Orleans	5	@	7

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 4. 1855.

FOR CONGRESS:

WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., of Cumberland.

Look at Virginia! There she Stands!

Daniel Webster, once the great, glorious, though often erring representative and impersonation of the old Bay State, proudly exclaimed in his place in the Senate of the Union, "Massachusetts! there she stands! look at her!" and with all his faults she was proud of him, and he of her, but how fallen is she now from her high estate—ruled by the lowest of the low, and the vilest of the vile! Look at her again, and *where* does she stand—*where* did she stand even before the mighty heart of Webster had ceased to beat. But look at old Virginia, there *she* stands—the great, the noble, the invincible land of Washington and Jefferson, the home of constitutional liberty, and genuine Republican States Rights Democracy, the great old mother of States—still she stands faithful amid the faithless, beconing on the South, pointing out the road of safety for the Southern people, warning them against northern isms and northern fanaticism—rolling back as she has always rolled back their swelling tides, and refusing to be deceived, no matter how the deceiver might disguise himself.—Aye, look at old Virginia, there she stands and the South will stand with her, conservative, constitutional, unfanatical, placing her foot upon the neck of tyrants, and tyrannies, as her noble escutcheon proclaims, and on no more ruthless or more truculent tyrant did she ever place her foot than she did on the 24th of May, 1855. Look at Know Nothing Massachusetts and Democratic Virginia, and let the voters of the South—let the men—the *citizens* of the country choose between degraded Massahusetts and noble old Virginia, and to make their election with whom they will stand—with Virginia, in good old States Rights, Southern rights Democracy, or with degraded Know Nothing Abolition Massachusetts.

Every truculent, time-serving politician, every shackely, good-for-nothing popularity-hunter thinks it a safe game to join in the outcry against Franklin Pierce and his administration, and for that very reason, if for no other, we feel that Franklin Pierce's administration must, upon the whole, have been high-minded, honorable and national. The denunciations of the interested and unprincipled are about as strong endorsements as the praises of the good and deserving. We don't know—nay, we hardly think that Franklin Pierce would accept a second nomination, but we do say that if he keeps on as he has started, we are for him against the field. That he has made slight errors in appointments, we are willing to admit. Perhaps he has appointed Dick where he ought to have appointed Tom, or Tom where he ought to have appointed Harry; but if so, these things mainly affect the said Tom, Dick or Harry, while the great principles which underlie his policy affect the whole people of the country, and that policy has been all that Southern men have a right to ask for.

The more the isms go up, the farther are they bound to go down. The more they attack Democracy, the firmer ought Democrats to adhere to the good old party and its good old principles, and the more bitterly they attack true Democratic men, the more faithfully ought we to stick up to and support them. The man who acts on a time-serving, temporary policy in defeat, is not to be trusted or promoted in victory—he is not the true grit. Massachusetts stands rebuked in the presence of Virginia—Fanaticism pales before Constitutional liberty and Democratic Conservatism. The "floating capital politicians" may as well hang their harps upon the willows—the people of the South have found them out—their vocation is at an end, and their abuse is the greatest compliment they can bestow.

RAILROAD MEETING.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of citizens feeling an interest in the construction of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, was held at the Court-House, last night. The attendance was a full one. John A. Taylor, Esq., presided, and T. J. Norcom, Esq., acted as Secretary. Addresses were made by the Chairman on taking his seat, by H. L. Holmes, Esq., Gen. Alex. McRae, A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., Dr. F. J. Hill, and, we think, one or two other gentlemen, whom we did not hear. The necessity of the work, the question of a town subscription, as well as other matters thereunto pertaining, were discussed, the general impression seeming to be that the Road must be built. The audience was calm, attentive and considerate, as became the subject, to the consideration of which neither passion nor impulse can properly be brought. The question of a town subscription is one which every voter must decide for himself, after careful examination, and unswayed by partizan feelings or excited appeals. It is a matter in which cool judgment alone must exert its influence. For our own part, yielding, as we do, to what appears to us the necessity of the case, we shall certainly, if in town on the 14th inst., vote for the subscription; yet, we are free to confess, that this is simply our own notion, our own individual opinion, from which we believe that many esteemed friends of both parties dissent. But, speaking of parties, it must be apparent that this is a question with which party has nothing or ought to have nothing to do. It is simply a matter of dollars and cents. If any voter feels convinced that the real, substantial interests of the town will be benefitted, on the whole, more by the results of this subscription than they will be injured by the increase of taxes which it will involve, then, we presume, he will vote *for* it. If he does *not* so think then he will vote *against* it. It is, after all, a question of enlarged self-interest. Our belief is, that the question will be decided *for* subscription. Upon the whole, this appears to us the wisest course.—*Daily Jour.*, 1st *inst.*

The talk in the K. N. papers about orders having been issued from the Navy Department at Washington, prior to the Virginia election, to turn out every workman at the Portsmouth Navy Yard who did not vote the Democratic ticket, is not founded on fact.—It is a bold imposition and humbug. Four men only have been discharged. These men were "bosses" or head-workmen, who had been using the influence of their position for months past to force Democrats to join the secret order, or be turned out and K. N.'s put in their place. What right have these men to complain? They tried the game on others, but don't like to be paid back in their own coin. Pretty fellows, to whine about proscription! Served them right.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—Many proprietors of dogs were greatly excited this morning when the cannon commenced firing, from not knowing the occasion, and supposing it to have been a combined bombardment of the dogs, by the forces under the command of the town constable. Even the dogs themselves appeared to have taken up the notion that the day of reckoning had come; that the town authorities had determined on the final extirpation of canine quadrupeds, and were charging them with batteries of flying artillery.—*Daily Journal*, 2d *inst.*

Redemption of the Public debt for the Week ending June 2, 1855.

Loan of 1842	$3,500
" 1847	17,300
" 1848	31,000
Total	51,800

"REFRESHING SHOWERS."—It has been pouring down all last night and this morning in a style that challenges competition. If the ground don't get wet clear through to the antipodes, it will be the ground's own fault, and not the want of water. It seems to be both the early and the latter rain, for it rains late and early so as to make up for lost time. Rather unfavorable weather for the firing off of cannon in celebration of the Democratic victory in Virginia, but Democrats love to come out strong under difficulties.

[*Daily Journal*, 2d *inst.*

☞ A despatch from Bangor, dated the 30th ult., announces the adjournment of the Maine Know Nothing State Convention after a session of two days, during which they were unable to agree upon a nomination for State officers. The only thing they *could* agree upon was the passage of strong anti-slavery resolutions. When they came to *that* point, they were unanimous.

U. S. FUNDS'—The Nett amount in the various depositaries, subject to the Treasurer's draft, on the 28th ult., was 19,650,603 40. Of this amount $16,780 was in the depositary at this place.

☞ A proclamation of the Captain General of Cuba, dated the 23d ult., announces the removal of the state of siege to which that Island has been subjected since the 12th of last February.

☞ The old Hillsboro' Recorder has been considerably enlarged, and is now as big and as handsome as its neighbors. Its political prophet is "Sam," and it don't care a——copper, so it can whip the mean, nasty locofocos.

For the Journal.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to notice in the town papers, a large and highly respectable meeting of citizens was held at the Court house last evening.

On motion of Mr. Edward Kidder, Mr. John A. Taylor was requested to preside, and T. J. Norcom to act as Secretary.

The chairman opened the meeting by a few pointed, practical remarks upon the subscription of Wilmington to the proposed Railroad, and invited all present to present their views fully and freely on the subject.

Mr. H. L. Holmes being called upon by the meeting, addressed it at some length, and urged, eloquently, the great importance of the Road to the town as a mart, and its benefit to every citizen; and contributed much information on the position which the road occupies in the opinion of the people along its proposed route, &c.

Gen. Alex. McRae being called upon, entertained and instructed the meeting with valuable statistics of the prospects, direction, cost, and effect of the road in the section of the State through which it may run.

Dr. F. J. Hill, Mr. A. H. VanBokkelen and others, discussed briefly the brilliant prospects of the road, and its vital importance to Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Secretary of this meeting was instructed to obtain from the Secretary of State a copy of the charter of the road—if not to be obtained in the town—and have it published in the town papers, with the Acts of Assembly authorizing the town to subscribe for stock in the road

On motion of Dr. Hill, the Secretary furnishes each of the town papers with a copy of the proceedings, with the request for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again at Upper Railroad Bridge on Monday, the 4th of June, when and where every citizen of Wilmington is desired to attend and engage in the discussion of this great enterprise. Notice given by drum and fife.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, Ch'n.

T. JAMES NORCOM, Sec'y.

☞ In the absence of the Editor, we deem it our duty to give place to the following letter, which will explain itself:

SCOTT'S HILL, N. C., June 4th, 1855.

Messrs. Editors:—A friend called my attention to the following extract, which appeared in your paper of June the 1st as an editorial:

"Some little amusement has been afforded of late days here, by the earnest endeavors of a reverend gentleman to get up a K. N. lodge in the neighborhood of Scott's Hill, in this county. Somehow or other he did not quite succeed. We beg of him to keep to the legitimate duties of his honored and honorable vocation, and not attempt the incongruous mixture of politics and religion. A word to the wise is sufficient."

Three reasons induced me to notice this extract.

1. I am the only minister living in the immediate vicinity of *Scott's Hill*.

2. Your paper is taken in almost every family in this neighborhood, and is pretty generally circulated among my old friends and acquaintances in the county of Wayne.

3. Ninety-nine out of a hundred not cognizant of the "earnest endeavors" of the reverend gentleman to whom you refer, would be very likely to infer that I was the one laboring so hard to get up the K. N. lodge in this neighborhood.

Now I just wish to say, that if you have reference to me, your informant was at fault; for I have never tried to get up a K. N. lodge, or any other sort of a lodge, in this or any other neighborhood whatever. I have never expressed a wish publicly or privately, to friend or foe, to have such a lodge in this vicinity. I have no objection whatever to the language or the sentiment of your article, and if you had guarded it by saying "We do not refer to the minister who resides at Scott's Hill," I could have endorsed it most heartily. No one need infer from this, that I am an "old liner," or that I am a disciple of that mysterious personage called "Sam." I believe that ministers have a right to their private opinions in political affairs, as well as other citizens; but whenever the pulpit is prostituted to political purposes, the people may have occasion to mourn over the degeneracy of their teacher.

I never voted but once in my life, and it is hardly presumeable, that I should labor very hard in the service of any party at this late day.

I was raised among the mountains of Virginia; and shortly after I went to Beaufort, in this State, some friends took me out to sail, and in order to excite my fears, they carried me amongst the "breakers;" but I felt perfectly secure, for I knew that if the boat capsized, they would stand as good a chance to be drowned as myself, and I felt pretty sure that life was as sweet to them as it was to me. Let us make the application. I am willing for the politicians to manage the Ship of State, and if by bad management they cause her to be wrecked, I am inclined to think they will suffer as much as the passengers; and if they can survive the disaster, I reckon the passengers can too; hence, I feel pretty safe, let who will be the Captain and crew: *provided, they are competent.*

Yours, very respectfully,

L. W. MARTIN.

Foreign Postage—The Kinney Expedition Abandoned—Retiring of Navy Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The brokers report the warrants to be worth $1 12 to $1 14 per acre, but they are holding back for a new issue in anticipation of lower prices.

An order will be issued to-morrow by the Postmaster General, directing that in future both British and United States postage must be pre-paid on letters sent to Turks Island.

Mr. Philips, secretary to Col. Kinney, is in this city, and reports that the expedition has been entirely abandoned.

The Board for the retiring of Navy Officers will be appointed to-morrow.

Democratic Demonstsations on the Virginia Election.

NEW YORK, May 31., 9 P. M.—A tremendous Democratic jollification over the Virginia election is going on this evening in Tammany Hall. One hundred guns were fired in the Park, and the Hall is illuminated from top to bottom. There was much enthusiasm, and speeches were delivered, in which the know-nothings were lashed without mercy, and the early annihilation of the party predicted. The administration was extolled by the speakers, and on each occasion met with applause.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The Democrats here fired 100 guns this afternoon in honor of the Virginia election, and a tremendous meeting is being held this evening in Independence square, at which Hon. John Robins presides. Processions from every ward of the city with music and transparencies marched to the place of meeting. There are speeches being made from two stands at opposite ends of the square by Messrs. Florence, Robins, Cadwallader, Tyler, Carrigan, Witte, and others.

Late and Important from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamship Pacific, with Liverpool dates to the 19th May, arrived this morning. At the time of her sailing, the cotton market was active, with a speculative demand. Cotton had advanced three-sixteenths pence. Breadstuffs were quiet and prices unchanged. Provisions were firmer. Naval stores were lower. Money was easy. Consols 89¾.

The Pacific brings 135 passengers; amongst them, Hon. R. McLain, U. S. Commissionsr to China.

Affairs at Sebastopol had undergone no change.

Omar Pacha, with his force, had returned to Eupatoria. Large reinforcements were expected by the Allies in ten days. Negotiatious between Austria and the Western Powers were unchanged; but between Prussia and Austria matters were more intimate. Russia had notified the German State Governments that the Czer would only hold to the first two guarantees on condition of the perfect neutrality of Germany.

France and England had presented an ultimatum to Sweden, which Sweden was inclined to reject.

The French Exhibition had been opened The ceremony was rather dull. Pianori had been executed. Canrobert has resigned his command in the army, nominally from ill health, and is succeeded by Gen. Pelissier.

The latest news from Sebastopol, received by mail, was to April 30th, and by telegraph to 12th May; on the latter day Gen. Canrobert reviewed the entire French army, and assured them that they would soon enter Sebastopol, either by door or by window.—5,000 Turks, French and English had been hastily embarked on board all the available ships near Sebastopol, and stood away in the direction of the sea of Azoff They returned a day or two afterwards and hastily disembarked.

A combat took place on the night of the 24th April between the Russians and French. It was a desperate affair. The Russians attempted to dig new rifle pits, but the French partially prevented them.—200 French troops were put hors du combat.

A dispatch, dated May 1st, says that the advances are approaching surely, but slowly. Raglan's dispatch of the same day, says that the Russians had constructed a new battery to the left of the Mamelon, with every appearance of the establishment of a very large camp on the plateau above Balbek, on the North side.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 11th April, on the advanced works on the left. The attack was immediately repulsed, with considerable loss. A short truce was granted on the evening of the 10th, to allow the Russians time to bury their dead in front of the allies' advances.

Gortschakoff telegraphs that the Allies on the 5th and 9th were occupied in augmenting their batteries and in reinforcing the approaches against the central bastion.

Count Coronini, the Austrian commander-in-chief, had proclaimed martial law in the Principalities

The new manifesto of the Czar orders another levy of 12 men in every thousand, in seventeen of the Westeru provinces, to be complete by the end of July.

Indications of a more intimate relationship between Austria and Prussia are apparetn, and an armed neutrality is becoming more and more probable. An important conference between the representatives of the two Powers, had been held at Sweden. It is said they have ordered an immediate enrolment of the military.

The French Baltic squadron had arrived ont. The allied fleet was pushing forward.

The latest Monitear publishes the following as Canrobert's resignation:

"My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue in chief command, my duty towards my sovereign and my country, compels me to ask you to transfer the command to Pelissier, a skilful and experienced leader. The army, which I leave him, is intact, enured and full of ardor and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to place me in a soldier's place, as General of Division."

The terms of acceptance gives Canrobert command of a corps. Gen. Pelissier, in a dispatch to Canrobert, dated May 16, says: "We continue the works before the place. Various attempts to smoke out the enemy by cannon, flets, or stink-pots, have partially succeeded."

VIENNA, Friday.—The new Austrian proposition was forwarded yesterday to London and Paris. It is said that Austria will give material support to the Western Powers, should they accept and Russia reject the proposition.

VARNA, April 17.—Heavy firing takes place every night at Sebastopol. The Cholera has almost disappeared.

BERLIN, FRIDAY, April 8.—At Revel a flag of truce is flying, but the cause is not known

LONDON, May 19.—Quiet has been restored in the Ukraine. The telegraphic intelligence from Berlin and Vienna fails to confirm the report that Nesselrode has resigned.

In Parliament on Friday evening. May 18, Lord Panmore stated the details of certain proposed reforms in the army. The object was a consolidation of the departments of civil and military affairs.

Rumors of dissensions in the British Cabinet gain ground. The Queen had condescended to bestow medals on private soldiers who had returned wounded from the Crimea. The distribution took place at a parade of the Horse Guards.

Arrival of the Star of the West.—Eight Days Later from California.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamer Star of the West arrived here this evening at 8½ o'clock, with San Francisco dates to the 9th ult., (eight days later,) and $415,000 specie in freight She also brings 300 passengers.

The Star of the West connected with the steamer Cortez, and left San Juan on the 24th ult. On the 27th, off Cape St. Antanio, exchanged signals with the steamer San Jacinto, and with another U. S. vessel supposed to be the Jamestown. On the 29th at 8 o'clock, A. M., lat. 27½, long. 79½, passed the brig Flying Eagle, of Philadelphia, with loss of foremast and also head of mainmast, but wanting no assistance.

The U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's was lying in the harbor of San Juan del Sud on the 22d—all well.

The news from California has no special interest.

The failure of Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., proves to be a hopeless one.

Trade has undergone no important change. There have been large exportations of flour and grain.

The news of the failure of Messrs. Page & Bacon, of St. Louis was received at San Francisco by the 1st of May, when Messrs. Page, Bacon & Co., closed their doors after paying $400,000, and they cannot resume. Several other failures have taken place in consequence, the most important of which is the house of Messrs. Markwald, Caspari & Co., for over $250,000. Their assets are estimated at $218,000. Their losses in one year are estimated at $300,000. The failures are alleged to have been occasioned by the depreciation of railroad property, and the general depression of business.

The United States Mint resumed coining on the 8th of May, and the amount of gold dust received the same day was 18,000 ounces and 6,000 ounces of silver.

The Legislature had adjourned sine die. Nothing of importance was transacted.

The principal consignees on the specie list of the Star of the West are as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co., $116,000; Bank of America $10,000; Wm. Sellgman & Co., $27,000; C. Morgan $27,000; Drexel & Co., $100,000; Newhouse & Spaiz, $14,000.

Walker's expedition of 70 men sailed on the 4th—destination uncertain.

The eclipse of the moon on the first of May being unannounced, took the people of San Francisco quite by surprise, and caused considerable excitement. It lasted over 3½ hours.

The extensive forgeries in whalers bills created much excitement at Honolulu.

The clipper ship Charmer was to sail for New York from San Francisco on the 10th inst., with 1600 tons of flour and grain. The clipper ship Oamond, bark Greenfield, schooners Isabel and Ellen, from New York had arrived at San Francisco. The U. S. steamer Massachusetts arrived on the 8th from Callao.

Arrival of the Steamer North Star.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The steamer North Star from Havre arrived here early this morning, with dates same as brought by the steamer Pacific, and over one hundred passengers.

The steamer St. Louis arrived at Havre on the morning of the 19th, in a damaged condition, having ran against an iceberg on the eastern edge of the Grand Banks. Her bows were badly stove but she was able to complete the passage safely as the injury was chiefly above the water line.

It is pleasant to grow with a good old friend and sound reason.

The Best Joke of the Season.

Bennet is out in the Sunday's issue of the Herald on the Know-Nothings, and explains very satisfactorily the cause of their recent defeat in Virginia.—Without comment we make two or three extracts from his article:

"Our first scanty returns from Virginia were delusive. The subsequent actual figures, as they have come rolling in upon us, have scattered the hopes of the new American party to the winds. They have fought the battle appointed as the test of their nationality and their strength, and they have, as it now appears, lost it. There is yet a bare possibility for Flournoy, but an equal chance of an increased majority for Wise The seventy-two thousand enrolled members of the Virginia lodges, which, in conjunction with the outside whigs and democrats, were to have carried the State by from fifteen to twenty thousand majority, have vanished into the air. If, instead of this promised triumph, they are defeated, the *prestige* of these "invisible invincibles" is broken—they are reduced to their starting point—their present organization does not answer its purposes—they now stand a confused agglomeration of discordant factions—for in falling before their Sebastopol they have lost the Crimea.

"Why is this? How happens it that the grand expectations of the Know Nothings in the Old Dominion have been so extensively dished? It is easy to explain. The numerous and suicidal affiliations of the K N.'s of the North with the abolitionists and free soilers, especially as developed in the disgusting and treasonable proceedings of the late "nigger-worshipping" Legislature of Massachusetts, have done this business in Virginia. As we have repeatedly urged upon this new party, it is now abundantly proved, that somelhing more than a war of extermination against the Roman Catholics, and the proscription of foreigners by birth, and something better, more open, and more definite than this mysterious "third degree," upon the slavery question, is required for the building up in this country of a great and powerful national party. It is now manifest that although a Know-Nothing coalition with free-soilers may re-elect Seward to the Senate from New York, carry the States of Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Michigan, and Indiana, and even New Hampshire, and although with the adoption of the disunion, infidel, and nigger-loving abominations of Lloyd Garrison and Theodore Parker, it may secure a clean sweep to the brotherhood in Massachusetts, from stem to stern, yet it is clearly manifest that such triumphs are but a waste of ammunition, and can end in nothing but disappointment to all concerned.

"We presume that the delegates to the National Council of this new American party, on the 5th of June, at Philadelphia, will now go there pretty well convinced that for a national campaign it will not suffice to depend upon grips and signs, and secret oaths, and the relentless proscription of born aliens and professing catholics. The Know-Nothings will now perceive that the crisis require them to show their hand, to proclaim their principles, and declare whether they intend hereafter to mix themselves together with nigger-stealers and nigger worshippers, as they have done heretofore, or whether they intend to cut aloof from the anti-slavery factions, and plant themselves upon a substantial Union platform."

* * * * * * *

The scattered democracy, we doubt not, will pluck up courage everywhere, from this great victory of their Virginia brethren, should the full returns prove it to be a great victory. They stood alone. A faithless and inefficient administration had broken up the party everywhere else, and these terrible Know-Nothings had not left a single democratic State to swear by. New Hampshire, which stood firmly by Virginia in the great popular revulsions which elected Harrison and Taylor, had been overwhelmed among the rest, as by an avalanche, in her last election. The Virginia democracy, stood alone; and the decisive battle, whether the party should live or die, rested upon the shoulders of Henry A. Wise. There were defections in the rank and file—the whigs of the State haled the invasion of the Know-Nothings as a sure harbinger of victory; the whig party cheerfully merged itself in the mysterious order—they sold themselves for a mess of pottage which it seems they have lost—they staked everything upon a single card; but they counted without their host. Mr. Wise fought the fight with unexampled energy, endurance, and skill. From his first speech to his sixty-fifth, he practised the Napoleonic offensive system of operations, and thus kept his adversaries upon the defensive from the first to the last. He wasted no words in glorifying or excusing a condemned administration—he wasted no tears upon recent democratic defeats. He was appointed to make battle with a new enemy, and he fell upon him at once, pell mell, and kept at him to the end of the chapter. If there be a man in Virginia who was not informed by election day of all the abolition associations and acts, and all the nunnery doings of the Know-Nothings of the North, from the re-election of Seward to the Joseph Hiss case and the Massachusetts nullification law, then it was because he failed to seize the opportunity in not attending some one of the sixty-five stump speeches of Mr. Wise.

He concludes his article by nominating Mr. Wise for President.

[*From the Albany Evening Journal*, 21*st.*]

Basswood Paper.

To-day's edition of the Journal is printed on paper made entirely from Basswood! We are indebted to George W Beardslee of this city (the discoverer,) for the requisite quantity of material for this purpose. It is so nearly equal to the best paper used for news purposes, that any word of apology for whatever slight defects the Craft may discover in it seems superfluous and unnecessary. In justice, however, to Mr. Beardslee, it is proper to say that in producing the pulp he has been obliged to use our city water, which for several weeks past, owing to the Spring thaws and rains, has not been as pure as water should be for such a purpose. This is the cause of the perceptible yellow tinge. That it is not attributable to the stock used is abundantly demonstrated by the perfect whiteness of small parcels of paper made by filtered water.

Printers may also observe a slight unusual harshness in the paper By later experiments, Mr. Beardslee has entirely obviated this objection He has produced specimens of almost every degree of flexibility from the blotting paper to paper of the harshest linen texture

The paper we use to-day was made upon the Fourdenier machine of the Messrs. Orr, of Troy, whose establishment is as perfect as any in the country, and to whom Mr. Beardslee is under great obligations for the facilities which they have so cheerfully afforded him during his preliminary experiments.

Mr. Beardslee has been equally successful in his experiments with white wood, spruce and buck-eye. From each he produces a clean, flexible and beautiful paper. He has also worked up pulp from pine, cedar and hemlock, and it possesses all the good qualities of that secured from other wood

He has also produced from these several woods, various shades of unbleached wrapping paper of the very strongest texture. Indeed we can imagine no end attained with cotton and linen rags in the manufacture of paper which cannot be reached by wood, whether it be in the production of wrapping paper, news and book printing paper or bank note paper. The results which Mr. Beardslee has already reached justify the most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Beardslee has closed his experiments. He has reached results which justify him in immediately entering upon the manfacture of the article for market. That he will be successful yet we cannot doubt.

We are sure that our readers, and more particularly those who are acquainted with the manufacture of paper, will be astonished at the results thus produced from basswood. It must be recognized as the most important discovery of the age.

MISTAKEN AGAIN.—The New York Herald has made a great many promises to Southern know-nothings, not one of which has been fulfilled. Mr. Bennett promised his Southern brethren that Wilson, the notorious abolitionist, should be defeated by their brethren in Massachusetts. But Wilson was elected. He again promised the South that the know-nothings in New York should defeat Seward. But Seward was elected. A few days ago he promised that the know-nothing State council, about to assemble in Syracuse, would take strong national ground. But the Syracuse convention has adjourned without doing any such thing; they have not repudiated a single act, so far as we can learn, of their abolition brethren in New England.—*Milledgeville, Georgia, Union.*

The Herald undoubtedly made a mistake in going in for know-nothingism.

A physician in large practice was asked by a stranger, yesterday, if New York was healthy. He replied—"Unusually so; the extravagant cost of provisions has checked the disposition for overfeeding, from which, ordinarily, we derive most of our practice!"—*N. Y Courier.*

The Virginia Election.

AN OUTSIDER'S VIEW OF ITS CHARACTER AND CONSEQUENCES.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The Virginia election, which takes place to-morrow, is looked upon with deep interest by the Administration, and by the public generally, in every part of the Union. It is regarded as the turning point of the politics of the country, in their present critical and complicated condition. The defeat of Know Nothingism in Virginia, will be followed by its defeat in the South very generally. The election of Mr. Wise will be the death blow to what remains of the Whig party, as well as to the American party, in Virginia and in the whole South. The South will become more than ever united upon the basis of State-rights democracy, and will soon rally from the North just as many States as she may want for the purpose of keeping Federal power. Northern Know Nothingism cut off from any alliances with the South, will then assume, as in Massachusetts, a merely sectional character, and be identified with free soilism or abolitionism—and will soon be extinguished as an independent party, and give place to the rule—the absolute dominion, of the undivided South, and its allied democracy of the North. Under such circumstances, the regular National Democratic Convention, to be held next May in Cincinnati, have only to name a candidate for the Presidency, in order to elect him.

Northern Abolitionism and Nulification always tended to the perpetual concentration of power in the South, but have now probably secured it.

There is another view of results, founded upon the possible election of the Whig Know Nothing ticket in Virginia, by a large and decided majority. A small majority for Mr. Flournoy over Mr Wise, would have no effect to vary the great political results which I have indicated. A decided Whig and Know Nothing triumph in Virginia, would create a powerful coalition of the same elements in the whole South, which would be courted by the Whig and Know Nothing party of New York, of Pennsylvania, and of Ohio, and other Northern States. For the sake of power, the Northern party would agree to ignore the slavery question, and come in with their Southern allies, to take the spoils. This is a possible result, and it makes apparent the truth of my remark, that the Virginia election is the turning point of the politics of the country.

The vote will be about 140,000—not more, I should think—and Mr. Wise may be elected or beaten by an inconsiderable majority. Bets are even, and opinions balanced as to the result. No one can safely guess at the extent of the influence of the new elements of Know Nothingism over the result.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.—The Queen of Spain has signed the bill respecting ecclesiastical property, after many tears. She assured her minister that it was against her conscience, but they quieted her by taking the responsibility on themselves alone. Mr. Perry, the American Charge, has announced the acceptance by the United States government of the proposed arrangement of the Black Warrior Affair. His note expresses in the name of the President of the United States, the most friendly sentiments, and the hope that the conclusion of the affair will draw closer the relations between the two countries. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has intimated in the Cortez that other claims are pending. M. Santa Alvarez has been named Spanish Minister at Washington.

In the Spanish Cortes, on the 3d inst., a very interesting debate took place on American affairs. A resolution being under consideration, calling for the documents in the matter of the steamers Black Warrior and El Dorado, Senor Ordax Avecilla, the leader of the Spanish Democratic party, rose and made a speech of some length, in which he dwelt upon the importance of the issue between the two countries, and displayed throughout his remarks a strong sympathy with the Ministry in any measures they might find it necessary to adopt to keep possession of Cuba. He declared that the policy developed at the Ostend conference, that of the acquisition of Cuba by fair or foul means, is the policy of war, and cannot be regarded in any other light by Spain. As regards filibusterism, he said that it is a thing entirely distinct from the true spirit of the American people, which latter he declared to be in favor of cordial relations, honorable peace, and opposed to filibusterism, If war with the United States should occur, he desired that the provocation should not come from the Spanish government, for if it did, there would be no condemnation sufficient for its conduct.

To this speech, the Minister of State, Senor Luzuriaga, replied that he could not present the documents asked, because, although the affair of the Black Warrior is settled, the negotiations thereon have necessarily been blended with two other questions which are not. He did not refuse to present the documents, but suggested that it would be better not to press the resolution. He added that the conduct of the public officers at Havana, in the difficulties which have occurred, is about to be submitted to a judgment, and he did not wish to influence their case. In reference to the El Dorado case, he thought that it would soon and easily be settled, and remarked:

"If at first the American government conceived some suspicion that the right of visit, repelled always by that country, had been sought to be exercised on the part of the Spanish officers now, it ought to be completely undeceived. It is informed already of the instructions which our cruisers had received beforehand from the Governor, Captain General of Cuba, which prescribed that they should abstain from that class of requisitions, and should limit themselves to observe those vessels which might come towards the Havana, and to escort or follow the suspicious ones until they should enter the jurisdictional waters of our territory, a right unquestionable and unquestioned. Consequently, the whole question comes to be reduced to the appreciation of the fact, which may indeed be interesting to the officer of the *Ferrolana*, but which leaves the Government well covered. The latter has not wished or intended to exercise the right of visit, which is what might have complicated the question."

KNOW NOTHING BETS AND CALCULATIONS.—In summing up the result of the recent election in Virginia, the editor of the Washington Globe tells some homely truths. He says:

"We have been a close observer of elections throughout the length and breadth of the United States for thirty-one years, and never saw one before that so convulsed the people of this district. They used the 'fool's argument' freely, and many of them have been ruined. The 'know nothings' were confident of success, and bet two to one on the result. It is believed that they lost in this District more than $100,000 on the result. We are told by persons who ought to know that those living on the square next west of our office lost $41,000. They based their bets on *calculations* that they *had* 72,000 in their 'order' in Virginia, which, without any outsiders, would give them 15,000 majority over the largest vote ever cast in the State. But the best calculations of wise men have often failed; and it is, therefore, not surprising that a 'know nothing' calculation should prove to be fallacious. They had a brilliant calculation behind this, which *was*, that if they should carry Virginia by a large majority, then all the drift-wood would float out into their current, and they would elect their candidate the next President of the United States. This calculation would have been a good one if their first contingency had happened. But as that has proved erroneous, we think we may safely say that the 'Old Dominion' has 'scotched the snake' *and killed it.*"

NEW BOATS.—Two new steamers have been put upon the river between this place and Wilmington. Both were built here. The "Scottish Chief," one of them, owned by the Brothers Banks, cost about $18,000, is fitted for passengers and freight, is 125 feet long, 18 feet wide, and draws about 2 feet; has two powerful engines.

The "Magnolia," owned by T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., is also fitted for passengers and freight, and has made her first trip to Wilmington. She is of light draft.

The freight boat Brothers, belonging to the Messrs. Banks, has been repaired, and is now said to be the lightest boat on the river, drawing only 15 inches water.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

"UNDER THIS FLAG WE HAVE FOUGHT."—For weeks before the election on Thursday last our neighbor of the *Intelligencer* kept floating at his mast head, a very beautiful and significant couplet. On the day of election he lowered it whether from a presentiment as to the result or not, we are unable to say.

Unwilling that the cotemorary's splendid contribution to the poetical literature of the country should perish, we transfer it to our columns with a view to perpetuating it at least, in the minds of our Democratic readers:

"Under this flag we fight!
Under this flag we will conquer!
'Groan, sinners groan!"
The day of retribution is at hand."

South Side Democrat.

THE SOLDIER IN BATTLE.—The correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from the camp before Sebastopol, thus describes the feeling and conduct of the soldier in battle:

Before the battle begins it is usual to feel no little tremor, and many cheeks which are known to be in communication with stout hearts blanch visibly. As the conflict becomes imminent courage returns, and with the first flow of blood an enthusiasm is raised which constantly increases, and very seldom flags in the least till the last shot is fired. The effect of seeing a comrade shot down is to excite an inappeasable thirst for vengeance against the foe, though in the end one "gets used to it." When wounded less than mortally, it is not usual for the soldier to be immediately aware of the fact, unless some bones are broken. A sabre may be run through any fleshy part of the body, and even a bullet lodge in dangerous proximity to the vitals, and he, for a long time be totally unconscious of even a scratch. When life is taken at a single blow, the effect varies with the nature of the wound, as well as with the temperament of the man. Sometimes the poor fellow will leap high in the air, giving a piercing scream, and again he will lie down quietly. Oftener, however, he falls dead without a struggle. In most cases the features of the killed remain unchanged for a long time after death—eyes open and brilliant, and, perchance, a smile illuminating the face. To see such an one it is difficult, indeed, to realize the presence of the grim monster, Death.

The editor of the Richmond Whig comes down like a man. Hear him:

"SALT RIVER.—We speak from experience when we say that there is no more pleasant and delightful stream in the world than Salt River. We have lived upon its banks all our days, and nearly all the best friends we have in the world live there with us, and we are utterly astonished at ourselves, that we should have felt or expressed a wish to leave it for less inviting regions. To be sure, there are no "*spiles*" there to gladden the hearts of worldly and selfish natures; but we have never been accustomed to the "spiles," and, indeed, we feel entirely too spiritual ever to care about things so gross and so far beneath the aspirations of immortals. We are exceedingly gratified that we are thus happily constituted.

"If this election should result in continuing us as sojourners at this attractive retreat, it will do no more than all preceding elections have done, and we shall bow to the popular will with the profoundest reverence, and with the best possible temper. We shall occasionally drop a line or two to the Examiner, Enquirer, South-Side Democrat, Lynchburg Republican, and such other Democratic presses as may require our services.

"To each and every Know-Nothing in the State, we tender our sincere condolence and sympathy—remarking merely, that they deserved success, for they worked like beavers, and did some immensely tall bragging. We are not advised that the Whig party was in the contest at all—though we all gave what aid and comfort we could to our friends of the American party, and shall cheerfully do so again whenever the conflict recurs between them and our ancient enemies.

"To the world at large and the "rest of mankind," we will merely state that we mean to battle against Juntoism, and Locofocoism, and the *furrin* power in this country, as long as we can wag a tongue or wield a pen. Defeat hath no terrors for our soul."

DIED.

On Thursday morning, 31st ult., in New York city, after a brief illness of 24 hours, MAGDALENE DEROSSET, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Gaston Meares, aged about 4 years and 4 months.

On the 28th of May, near Little River, S. C., WALTER SCOTT, infant son of Elizabeth A. and W. W. Williams, aged one year, 6 months, and 23 days.

Rest, sweet babe, within thy tomb,
Till God shall bid thee rise;
And then, with Angels, wing your way,
To mansions in the skies. T. W. G.

At Chapel Hill, on 30th ult., JOHN A. SMITH, (of Cumberland county,) a member of the Freshman class, in the 19th year of his age.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Naval Stores—Receipts very light, and prices entirely nominal. The quotations are—for dip Turpentine from $2 50 to $2 75, Tar $2 40, Scrape $1 50 to $1 55. Corn—The demand at present prices is only for consumption, being much above the views of shippers. The market opened at $1 20 ₱ bushel, at which several hundred bushels were sold, and closed at $1 15, with a downward tendency. Cow Peas, 75 to 80 cents ₱ bushel.

CHARLESTON, June 1.—Cotton—There was a good demand for the article to-day, which resulted in the sale of 1,638 bales, at a further advance of ¼ to ⅛c. upon yesterday's prices. The sales ranged from 9½ to 12½ cents, as extremes.

CHARLOTTE, May 31, 1855.—Cotton coming in freely; market buoyant. A choice lot sold on Tuesday at 11¼ cents. Extremes ranging from 8¾ to 10¾ cents.

Flour—A limited supply at from $9 50 to $10 ₱ bbl. Corn $1 10, and in active demand. Meal $1 10. Bacon—hog round, 10 cents; choice hams 11 cents ₱ lb. Lard 10 cents ₱ lb. Beef 10@12½ cents. Salt $2 50

TARBORO', June 1.